THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Postal Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Railway Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,105—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.

OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.

Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.

	Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..	Rs. 21
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch	Rs. 22-12 per doz. bottles.
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle ...	
"Glentromie"	
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"	

Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th April
P.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
P.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4039	70	G. W. Atkinson.	16th ,,
P.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	L. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J Weighell	30th ,,
P.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
P.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
P.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
P.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
P.L. ROME	5011	1100	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	30 8	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
P.L. PENINSULAR	5500	10.0	W. T. Webber	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd ,,
P.L. SUTLEJ	42 5	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked P L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers monthly there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR ..	5500 1000	W. J. Webber....	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons. H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525 700	G. W. Brady	24th April.
MALWA	2970 5.0	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136 800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011 1090	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
NO			1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged £ 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA.	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

MACIVER LINE.

FIRST CLASS PASSAGES on very moderate terms to Plymouth s. s. "ETOLIA" 3,139 tons, Capt. GILL, will probably sail about the 20th May.

S. S. "NIAGARA" 3,100 tons, Captain McCONOCHIE, in June.

S. S. "LYCIA" 3,139 tons, Lieut. B. FLETCHER, R.N.R., end of June or early July.

All the above carry both Doctor and Stewardess, cabins amidship and fitted throughout with the electric light. Special attention paid to the table.

Voyage to Plymouth occupies 25-28 days.

Apply to

MESSRS. KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, MacIver Line,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 11th April 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1301, tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, inforegoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R. Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544 J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551 J. G. Knox	20th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380 Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about 1st May.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

THOS COOK & SON,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
11, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INVALID'S PORT. (SANDEMAN'S).

THIS well-known brand is generally prescribed and recommended by the Medical Profession. It is a very superior Dessert Wine, tawny with age of fine bouquet and character. Invalids and others suffering from the exhausting effects of the climate, will find in this Wine excellent recuperating properties.

Price, Bottles Rs. 35; Half-Bottles, Rs. 19 per dozen.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INVALID'S SHERRY.

THIS is our old Dry Sherry. It is a well-matured Wine, remarkably soft and dry, and free from acidity. It is specially recommended for dyspeptics or those having a gouty diathesis.

Price Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BE LET DURING THE RAINS.—The very desirable, airy, and well-appointed Upper Flat, over Hoar and Co.'s premises. Apply as above between 1 and 4 p.m.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY'S

CHOICE TEAS.

PLANTATION MIXTURE,
A fine general Tea.
Per lb. as. 14. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 4.

HOLTA MIXTURE,
A splendid Table Tea.
Per lb. Rs. 1-6. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 6-8.

ORANGE PEKOE,
For Afternoon Tea.
Per lb. Re. 1-8. Per 5 lbs. tin Rs. 7.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Fort and Byculla Bridge. BOMBAY—POONA Camp & Bhood war Peth.

HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS.
Season—1890.

EVERY REQUIREMENT for Travel—SEA OR LAND—RELIABLE QUALITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

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FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Ross, Bown, and Thompson, of Hull, England.

One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 150. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

TREACHER & CO'S HEART-LABELLED SPIRITS

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY.
This really very fine Old Scotch Whisky has a full, ripe, mellow flavour, such as can only be found in a genuine, fully-matured Spirit.
Rs. 27 per dozen

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.
Is a Blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate Aroma and Flavour.
Rs. 26 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD TOM" GIN.
The attention of those who prefer Gin to any other spirit is drawn to this Cordial Old Tom, which has for years maintained its reputation as being the purest and best in the market.
Rs. 20-8 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HEART-LABELLED" BRANDY.
The delicate flavour and fine bouquet of this Fine OLD Cognac BRANDY, combined with its great age and purity, have long caused it to be a favourite with the public, and the rapidly increasing demand proves the estimation in which it is held.
Rs. 40 per dozen cash.

TREACHER'S "DRY UNSWEETENED" GIN.
A safe and wholesome stimulant, eminently suited for Indian Consumption.
Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY.
This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit, only distilled from the finest grain or malt; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.
Rs. 26 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., WINE MERCHANTS. BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S BELTINE,

For Preserving Leather Belting and increasing its gripping power.

ADVANTAGES.

Preserves the nature and durability of Leather.
Increases the Grip or holding power of Belts.
Renders them less liable to the effects of damp, heat, and climate.
Decreases wear of Belts and Bearings, because it
Enables the Belt to be worked slacker.
Effects a very large saving of Power.

It is of the greatest importance to users of Steam Power. By the judicious application of "Beltine," the Driving Belt may be worked at a less strain without slipping, effecting a great saving in wear and tear.

Price Rs. 80 per cwt.
Drums 14lbs. and 28lbs., Re. 1 per lb.

The use of this "Beltine" is nearly indispensable for new Straps, which when used for the first time have a tendency to fall from the Pulleys. Old hardened Straps can be put again into a new state by the use of

"BELTINE."

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.,

OUR STOCK in this Department we can with confidence recommend. The Socks are made Double-Heels and Feet. Undervests well stayed in the seams to resist the rough usages of Indian washing.

COTTON SOCKS.

	Rs. a.
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... ,,	8 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... ,,	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... ,,	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... ,,	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... ,,	23 8

DRESS SOCKS.

Black spun, equal to best Silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... ,,	8 8
Navy Lisle Thread ... ...Per doz.	26 0
Navy and Maroon Cashmere ... ... ,,	30 0

MERINO SOCKS.

Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... ,,	22 8
Cashmere Extra Super, Navy Blue, Maroon, a splendid Sock ... ... ,,	30 0
Fine Saxony Merino, grey assorted stripes, a splendid article ,,	20 0
Stout Brown Merino for English wear ... ,,	20 0
Health Socks, pure Undyed Wool, soft and cool for wear ... ... ,,	18 8
Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure Wool ,,	25 0
Hand Knit Rib Half-hose, a splendid Sock for Shooting ,,	30 0

KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.

	Rs. a.
All-wool Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
Ribbed, Merino Heather Mixtures, a superior article ,,	4 8
Navy Blue Ribbed, Hand-made ,,	3 12
Navy Cotton ,,	3 8

UNDERVESTS.

Fine Gauze Vests, for hot weather ...	6 for 12 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, the lightest and most comfortable Vest made ...	6 for 30 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, mixture of Silk and Wool, shrinkless and non-irritating ...	each 7 8
Health Undervests pure Undyed Wool, very Soft, and light make	6 for 33 0
Summer Merino Vests	6 for 39 0
Stout Merino Vests for English wear ...	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Vests, long sleeves	6 for 45 0
Grey Lambswool Vests, very warm ...	6 for 39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz extra.

UNDERPANTS.

Fine Gauze Pants...	6 for 21 0
Gauze Merino Pants, very fine... ...	6 for 39 0
Anglo-Indian Gauze, Mixture of Silk and Wool, non-irritating ...Per pair	10 8
Short Drawers to the Knee, very fine Merino	6 for 33 0
Health Underpants, pure Undyed Wool very Soft, and Light makes	6 for 45 0
Stout Merino, for English wear	6 for 39 0
Stout Brown Merino Pants	6 for 51 0
Grey Scotch Lambswool, very warm ...	6 for 39 0

Out sizes, Rs. 6 per ½ doz. extra.

When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

THORPE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. | HOSIERS, GLOVERS, SHIRT-MAKERS.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of
PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

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BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
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HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.

SOAP STONE PAINT!
SOAP STONE PAINT!!

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET!
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES Rs. 20 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

DRESSING GOWNS.

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER
in the following new and beautiful material.

	Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth	11 0
Best Wove Flannel	20 0
The New Shrunk Yarn	20 0
Fancy Club Colours	25 0
Cashmere Printed	26 0
Soft Vecuna Cloth	35 0
Fancy Twilled Cashmeres	20 0

In ordering please give height and size of Chest. Patterns of Materials will be sent on application to

ASQUITH, LORD & WHITMORE,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, Sub-Agent.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

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THE
COLUMBIA ELITE
SKATING RINK,
OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised.)

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladie Invitation Night—Ladies can procure Tickets free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNING from 7 to 10-30 a.m. To the Sessions Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAY'S WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S from 9 a.m. to 12 noon. Admission 8 annas Skates Free.

On TUESDAY, 22nd, a Tug-of-War on Skates for Civilians of Bombay. Best two heats.
On WEDNESDAY, 23rd, One, Mill-Race for Amateur's.
On THURSDAY, 24th, a Boxing Match on Skates.
On FRIDAY, 25th, Free Invitation Night for the Officers and men of the Royal Navy, When a One-Mile Race will be competed for.
On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3;
Children, 8 annas.
Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Dress.
Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.
Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased at any other place but a the Rink; will not be allowed to be used at the Rink.

THE MACIVOR LINE s. s. "EUROPA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.
The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, April 21, 1890. Agents.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT STEEL SAFES AND DOORS GIVE UNEQUALLED SECURITY.
CHUBB'S DETECTOR LOCKS OF ALL VARIETIES, OVER ONE AND A QUARTER MILLIONS IN USE.
CHUBB'S PATENT CASH AND DESPATCH BOXES ARE THE BEST FOR TRAVELLERS' USE.
CHUBB & SONS, LIMITED, Makers to H. M. the Queen.

Bombay Agent: EDULJEE PESTONJEE, Chubb's Box and Lock Mart, 27 Parsee Bazar St., Fort, Established 1817.
" H. R. H the Prince of Wales.
" H. M. Office of Works.
" The Bank of England. &c., &c.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)
CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.
Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

NOTICE.
ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1890, at 3 p.m., for transaction of the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Accounts of the Company up to the 31st December, 18889.
2. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation.
3. To declare a Dividend.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY the 1st May, to SATURDAY the 10th May, next, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.
N.B.—The ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Company are OPEN to the inspection of Shareholders from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., up to the day of Meeting.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, LD.,
NOTICE.—We have been APPOINTED SECRETARIES and AGENTS of the abovenamed, Company from this date in the room of Messrs. LYALL, HENDERSON and Co. resigned:—22nd April, 1890.
SWIFT and FARROW.

IN accordance with the above advertisement we have handed over the business and assets of the NATIONAL MORTGAGE Bank, Limited, THIS DAY, the 22nd April, 1890.
LYALL, HENDERSON and Co.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th day of May, 1890, for the SUPPLY OF ROAD METAL during 1890-91.
2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. 1 be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.
3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, and to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the Contract.
4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.
5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
RIENZI WALTON,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

NOTICE.
THE Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay is prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the execution of certain earthwork, in connection with the Tansa Pipe Line, in the neighbourhood of Ghat-Kopar and on the low-lying land to the east of the G. I. P. Railway between Ghat-Kopar and Matunga. Plans and Specifications can be seen and all information can be obtained at the office of the Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works, Municipal Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.
Sealed Tenders endorsed "TANSA EARTHWORK" will be received up to 12 noon on WEDNESDAY, the 30th Instant. No Tender will be accepted unless it be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 1,000 in cash or public securities. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
W. CLARKE, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Tansa Water Works.
Tansa Waters Works Office.
Bombay, 22nd April, 1890.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,
INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.
HAVE ALWAYS
A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.
Trial orders solicited.
HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MILNER'S Fire-Resisting SAFES.
MILNER'S Cash and Deed BOXES.
FAIRBANK'S Standard SCALES.
All Descriptions and sizes in stock, to weigh from ¼ oz. to 2,500 lbs.
FAIRBANK'S CANNING Co.'s Celebrated Preserved MEATS.
Agent—F. S. PUNNETT, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 16th May, 1890.
The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried.
Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.
For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 15 Prisoners' CELLS at Deolali. The contract documents as per margin can be seen during office hours viz., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Military Works Office, Deolali, Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and Schedule of rates, may be obtained at the above time and place.
Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the construction of 15 Prisoners' Cells at Deolali will be received by the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District, at Bombay, up to Noon on 5th May 1890, and will be opened at Noon on 5th May 1890.
1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the work.
4. Conditions of Contract.
A sum of Rs. (00) two hundred in Government Promissory Notes or Cash as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and complete the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.
The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Military Works Bombay Command.
No alteration in the form of the Tender or in the quantities of the Schedule and no addition in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer Military Works Bombay District, and if this be done without authority the Tender may be rejected.
The Superintending Engineer Military Works Bombay Command reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.
W. OSBORN, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military, Works, Bombay Dt.
22nd April, 1890.

NOTICES.

MACKAY AND COMPANY.

WE have PURCHASED the WHOLE STOCK in TRADE of Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. of their shop No. 2, in Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market, and replenished the same with fresh Goods from Europe of the best and latest description.
The Dispensing Department has been placed under a duly qualified superintendent, the medicine being of the very best quality.
Prompt and careful attention will be paid to all orders for patent and domestic medicines, sick-room remedies, diatetic preparations, Invalid appliances, and to orders from Bombay, and up-country Constituents and Dispensaries, at very moderate Prices.
We solicit the patronage of the Public, and beg to say that all orders will receive our prompt attention.
MACKAY and Co.,
Chemists, Druggists and General Merchants.
Bombay, 2nd Abdool Rehman Street, opposite the Arthur Crawford Market.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazels and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply
G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

THE MAHABLESHWAR AND POONA LIVERY STABLE COMPANY, LD.

COMFORTABLE CARRIAGES and good TONGAS can be obtained on Hire from Poona direct and from Wathar.
Immediate application to be made in Bombay to Messrs. CUMOO JAFFER SULEMAN & Co., and at Poona to his Agent Messrs. COOVERJEE ARDESEER & Co., East Street.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, Co., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable and moveable property of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.
JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNON,
N. J. GAMUDIA. } Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 23rd instant, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 Lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.
All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250, as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.
Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is made.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 16th April, 1890.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Company's Registered office, No. 7, Church-gate Street, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd day of April 1890 at 4 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited accounts made up to 31st December 1889.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4.—To confirm the appointment, made by the Board of Mr. J. B. Lee as an auditor of the Company vice Mr. A. W. Campbell, resigned.
5.—To appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration, and to transact such other business as the chairman may bring before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 2nd April 1890.
N.B.—The TRANSFER-BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd April to 7th May 1890, both days inclusive.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.
Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
Manager and Actuary.
HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.
Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.
A quantity of stores, consisting of sling wagons, pawlins, leather cuttings, canvas pieces, old brass, old copper, old iron and steel, &c.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. MILLS, Esq.
The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN COOBELL BABOOL ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst. at 4 p. m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Gokuldass Madhowjee and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Khoja Momaan Canjee, the Mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October, 1883, the following landed property, viz:—
All that piece of fazundaree land with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Coobell Babool Road, admeasuring 161 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the Coobell Babool Road, on the south by the publicsweepers' passage, on the east by a passage which separates the premises hereby assured from the house of Sooleman Moosa, and on the west by a passage which separates the premises hereby assured from the house of Abdoo Sukoor Cadoo, which dwelling-house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Budda Meeya Peersahib, and are now in the occupation of the heirs of the mosrtgagor and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Under instruction from the Administrator-General Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m.—
One gold repeater keyless watch (chronograph) by T. R. Russell, with gold chain and pencil case,—belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES.

On TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 1 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of Mr. T. CZERWINSA.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE of valuable Landed Property in Baloo Serang Street, without the Fort.
On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the representatives of Khoja Hassumbhoy Nensey, by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of October, 1888.
All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments, and premises standing thereon, situate and being on the west side of Baloo Serang Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement twelve feet in breadth and eighty-three feet in length or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 155 and Street Nos. 228-230, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the Baloo Serang Street aforesaid, on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, on or towards the north by the house of Mulla Ebrahimjee Mamoojee, and on or towards the south by the property of Moosabhai Adamjee, and which said dwelling-house and premises, together with the said piece or parcel of land or ground, are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. T. A. Bland, or to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No 22, APOLLO STREET.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.
The Bombay Switchback Railway in complete running order will be sold by Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co, as it stands on the premises, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., (if not previously disposed of) by private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PADDLE STEAM LAUNCHES.
On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder.
The paddle steam launch "Silvia" (30 by 9 by 6), carries over 100 passengers, and draws only 2 feet of water.
The paddle steam launch "Wymph," (46 by 9 by 3½) carries over 50 passengers, and draws 1½ feet of water only. The Launches are at present lying at Apollo Bunder, where they can be seen at any time.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Armenian Land, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of JAMES BUDD, Esq.
The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c., &c.
AT 1-3 P M.
1 handsome strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.
1 bay Arab horse, 14-2 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
1 chestnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride.
1 powerful silver-coloured Arab horse, 14-3, goes fast in carriage.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome bay Arab galloway quiet to ride and drive, an handsome English-built victoria in very good order by "Windower," sets of single harness, one Bhownuggur cow with calf, &c., &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq. proceeding to Europe.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On SATURDAY, the 26th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 50 Custom House, opposite the Custom House, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of A. E. B Smith, Esq.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Peach Land, opposite the Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.
On MONDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain household furniture by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved blackwood furniture, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany upright cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th April, 1890.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.
LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.
Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

MESSRS. SHERIFF, SON & Co., are instructed to sell at their Auction Rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 23rd April, a large collection of handsome household furniture and fittings, comprising centre, side and pier-tables, chiffonier's, couches and chairs, almiras, wardrobes, chest of drawers, what not's meatsafe cupboards, a few bronze figures and statuettes, and miscellaneous articles, binoculars, opera glasses, stereoscopes, watches, jewellery, &c., &c.
SHERIFF, SON & Co.
Bombay, April 25, 1890. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of engineer's plant, steam-crane, centrifugal pumps, crab winches, pumice, grinding mills, road rollers, ornamental railings, hot engine, American hay press, doors and windows, &c., &c.
Under instructions from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at Nesbit Road (Byculla) Store Yard, (the old store yard of Messrs. Glover and Co.), the engineers, plant belonging to Messrs. Glover & Co., consisting of 10" and 3" centrifugal pumps, foot valves, W. I. piping, pumice, grinding mills and spare rollers, crab winches, iron work of derricks, steel wire rope, C. I. brake, fly wheel, brass cocks steam pressure gauges, &c., &c., and belonging to Messrs. R. and C., the following:—American hay press, hot air engines, locomotion steam-crane complete, by Alexander Chaplin and Co, bullock carts, trucks, trolies, iron tanks, ornamental railings, road rollers, W. I bars, C. I. ram, crank shaft, W. I. anchor, hand pump with fly wheel, wooden doors, windows, and pannels, &c., &c.

SALE of Materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.
Under instructions from Khanbahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, Esq., C. E., Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's Store Yards, Esplanade, the whole of the materials used for illuminating the Public Buildings, consisting of a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, Manilla ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo lokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick-holders, tin oil-cans, and some old materials for building purposes.

SALE of Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of new double gunny (khuripat), cotton carpets, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 86 of 1888, Suleiman Lucka vs. Vullibhoy Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., in the Godowns in the Military store lane, Fort, (near the Shipping Office) the same comprising a very large quantity of new double gunny (khuripat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas, wooden horses, &c.
The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdas.....Defendant.
Suit No. 266 of 1889.
Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass.....Defendants.
SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.
Notice is hereby given, that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.
At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing Assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 518, and new Survey No. 2583, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the CazeeSyed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gokuldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Hojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdasse.
At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.
All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunder Wada Street or Wadacni Gadi, bearing the Assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 611, new Survey No. 2,2,s, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.
At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No 3.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Bussajee Street, or Bunder Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the Assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 632, new Survey No. 2243, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Russaj e Street, on the west by the Dungree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narroo, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.
At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.
All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunder Wada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadacni Gadi or Bunder Street, on the west by the public road called the Dungri Jao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Shamjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Devjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.
At 4 p m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 5.
All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing Assessment Nos. 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7237, old No. 55, new No. 11294, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 56, new No. 11299, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300, old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 72 67 and old No. 64, new No. 11301, old Survey No. 123, and new Survey No. 7237, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass, and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

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SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.
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FOR DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND BILIOUSNESS.
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DIGESTIVE PEARLS—Can be had in Bottles worth twelve annas only.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Very effective.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Easily taken by children.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Kills all sorts of Worms.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Removes worms at the same time.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Tasteless.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—Cause no Nausea or Vomitting.
JORWERTH'S WORM LOZENGES—May be had in boxes worth twelve annas only.

All these can be had from every Chemist & Druggists References for the same can be made to Mr. NARSILAL DAMODERDAS MAPARA, No. 7. Third. Bhoiwada, or to the Quinine Bitters Manufacturing Co., Ld., Llanelly, S. Wales.

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A PARTNER with Rs. 15 or 20,000 capital, to take up a one-third or an half Share in an established business, situated in a large city, with every mercantile facility. The business is a very paying one, and a partner is sought as opportunities have been afforded for enlarging it greatly. For further detailed particulars apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette*.
All communications are to be considered strictly private.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Bhanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700x
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton Dress Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	20	140
Broul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	...	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	520
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	417
Madhavpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,300	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I P R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,300	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	875
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	6 0
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	880xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	720
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500 nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,135
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Mahar; Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	Rs. 15	200
	750	150	150	Rs. 7½	150
Badhamplie & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co, Ld.	500	100	4	...	4
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	2		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co, Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25.	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier HotelCo	300	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 2	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody &Co					80
Bhownuggar City P. & M Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

POISONOUS HAIR RESTORERS ANT YES.—Th public have frequently been warned in medical and other papers against using hair renewers and rest torers which, being composed of poisonous and mineral ingredients have a mo t detrimental effect on the hair and scalp. The afe safe preparation in Rowland's Macassar Oil, wht h public esteem for the last 100 years has proved o be perfectly harmless and more beneficial in all cases of loss of hair, scurf, and dandriff. It prevents and arrests baldness, strengthens the growth of the hair, and produces soft, luxuriant and glossy hair. It is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients and is also sold in a Golden Colour for fair and golden-haired ladies and children. Rowland's Odonto is a pure non-gritty tooth powder; it whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.—Ask chemists and Perfumers for Rowland's articles of 20, Hatton Garden, London, England.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Queen Spinning and Weaving Company, 4 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Ehrenfels (s), from Hamburg; and Basheer (s), Persian Gulf. Yesterday:—Avoca (s), and H. M. A. H. Somali, from Zanzibar; Landula (s), Calcutta; Clan Maclean (s), Galle: and Mobile (s), Mussowa.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—City of Dublin (s), for Liverpool; Thisbe (s), China, &c.; Akaba (s), Marseilles; Hindoo (s), Cutch Mandvi, &c.; and Chupra (s), Rangoon, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Mary Beyts entered and the s. s. Lindula and Chupra left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Persian Gulf, except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Kurrachee, at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Mobile entered, and the s. s. Akaba, Hibernia, Lord Charlemont, and City of Dublin left the dock yesterday; the s. s. Baghdad left it on Monday.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Abdulally Noorbhoy, residing at Junjeekur Street, reports the theft of currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 450, from his shop on the 20th instant.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—A Mahomedan child, named Ebrahim Allana, aged 18 months, was removed to the J. J. Hospital on Monday, suffering from burns received by a lighted lamp falling upon him.

POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.—The honorary secretary of the Seminary acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of Rs. 20 from Colonel Wilson, a gift of clothes of Rs. 17 from the Prarthna Samaj, and a similar gift of caps of Rs. 15 from Mr. Pranjiwandas Culliaandas.

A GIRL ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—Abdool Curreem, residing in Cammateepoora 3rd Street, reports that his daughter, aged six years, was playing about in the street when some person enticed her away and stole eight silver bangles and two silver anklets, valued at Rs. 19, from her on Monday last.

THE MURDER AT QUEEN'S ROAD.—Morar Rama, a Hindoo, who stands charged with having committed the murder of Wasna Lalla on the 7th instant at the Queen's Road was placed before Mr. Richardson yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts by Inspector Briscoe, who applied to his Worship for a remand of the case, pending further inquiries made by the police. The Magistrate granted the application, and remanded the hearing of the case to the 30th instant.

RACING AT THE SKATING RINK.—There was a very fair gathering at the Columbia Skating Rink on Monday night to witness the chair obstacle race. The chairs were kept at a distance of six feet apart and each competitor had to pass between them without upsetting or removing them. There were six competitors. It seemed from the start as if Mr. Kenniston would win easily, though pressed hard by Messrs. Boyle and Long, Mr. Cocks having retired after coming to grief at the sixth chair. Unfortunately Mr. Kenniston ran against a chair in the last lap after having run ahead four laps, Mr. Long came in a winner by a couple of yards, Mr. Boyle being a good second.

A DISTURBANCE IN COURT.—Two Mussulmen, named Shaik Ebrahim Ally and Shaik Ally Hoosein, were placed before Mr. Cooper yesterday at the Esplanade Police Courts for having created a disturbance in the Courts. The two accused had been summoned to appear yesterday before Mr. Richardson, Shaik Ebrahim Ally being defendant and Shaik Ally Hoosien, the complainant in the case. Whilst the two were endeavouring to come to terms in the Lower Courts, they appeared to have lost all control of themselves and commenced abusing one another in a most unseemly manner. They were accordingly taken into custody, and on being placed before his Worship each charged the other with being the cause of the disturbance. As the occurrence had happened under the very eyes of the police his Worship ordered them to pay a fine of Rs. 2 each.

HIS LAST BOTTLE.—At the instance of a peon in the Preventive Department of H. M.'s Customs House, a Hindoo, named Dharo Bharoo, was charged before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, for importing a bottle of liquor. In defence the accused asserted that he had gone with a party of friends a short time ago to enjoy a day at the Elephanta Caves, but owing to the excessive heat that then prevailed they were unable to consume their last bottle of liquor. On returning to Bombay after enjoying their trip Dharoo was arrested. He informed his Worship that he had obtained the drink at Ooran, where it can be purchased at eight annas a bottle. As it appeared to his Worship from Dharoo's tale that there had been no intention to cheat the Customs authorities the Magistrate fined him one rupee, and confiscated the bottle of toddy.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR IN THE CRAWFORD MARKET.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday a police ramosee, doing duty in the Crawford Market, charged Govind Hurry, before Mr. Cooper, with disorderly behaviour in the Crawford Markets. The accused was in the employ of Ailabai, who owned two or three stalls in the market. As he was walking through the market with a bundle of paper under his arm, the ramosee stopped him and told him that it was contrary to the market rules to make a sale of paper there, at the same time pulling the bundle from him. From the statement of the policeman it was alleged that Govind had struck him, but the prisoner denied the charge and as sufficient evidence was not proved against the accused his Worship discharged him, reminding the ramosee that he should have reported the matter to a superior officer instead of acting in the manner he had done.

IN WOMAN'S CLOTHES.—Constable Webb yesterday placed a mendicant, named Jeewa Vissa, before Mr. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Courts, on a charge of committing a theft of two silver drinking cups, valued at Rs. 25. The accused was attired in the dress of a female, and in this costume made his way into the house of a Bhattia, named Dewjee Bhanjee, living at Samuel Street. Whilst the aged mother of Dewjee was lying asleep in the dewankhana, the accused entered the house, and hid the silver cups in his bosom. He had been noticed by another member of the family, and on the cry of "thief! thief!" being raised, the complainant rushed out and arrested Jeewa on the staircase of his house with the articles in his possession. The accused in defence denied the charge and alleged that he had been at variance with the complainant as he had refused to send him back to his country after promising him he would do so. As the prisoner had only been released from jail on the 11th of April for a similar offence, and as sufficient evidence went to prove his guilt, the Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

H. M. S. SOMALI AT ZANZIBAR.

HER MAJESTY'S ARMED HIRED SHIP SOMALI Lieut.-Commander J. Mackenzie Fraser, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Zanzibar, calling at Pemba Island, which she left at sunset on the 10th inst. She was ordered to Bombay by his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief. H. M. S. Conquest captured a slave dhow on the east coast of Pemba, containing 78 slaves, who were taken from Pemba to Zanzibar in the Somali, and liberated. The cattle plague was very virulent at Zanzibar, many carcases rotting in the suburbs of the town. Food was in consequence very scarce, and the men of the English squadron were all on salt provisions. The following vessels were lying at Zanzibar when the Somali left that port:—H. M. S. Conquest, Torquoise, Reindeer, Kingfisher, and Bush, one German man-of-war Sperber, the French Hugon, and also one Portuguese man-of-war. The Somali has come here to refit, and will remain in Bombay harbour for some time. She experienced fine weather until the 20th, then a moderate northerly breeze and considerable northerly swell.

JUDGMENT was delivered on April 1 in the great lottery swindling case. Farkas, the principal accused, who by trickery drew a prize of nearly half a million florins last summer, and his accomplices, the lottery officials, Szobovits and Puespocky, were all sentenced to eight years' penal servitude. Frau Felkesy, whose daughter, dressed as a boy, drew the lucky number, and who afterwards decamped with Farkas, was condemned to two years' rigorous confinement, and the collector Hergatt to three years' imprisonment.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ABETTING A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.

THE trial of Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, Bhattias, on a charge of abetting the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a dangerous weapon, was continued yesterday before Mr. Justice Rayley and the same common jury. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, appeared for the first prisoner; and Mr. Russell appeared for the second. Further evidence was adduced for the prosecution.

Lalljee Nursey, a servant to a merchant of Khan Bazar, knew the prisoner, Maki Hajee Esmail, and the deceased, Tulsidas Mohunjee. Shortly before the latter's death, witness saw the two prisoners with Maki, in Memon Moholla, in which Maki resided. This was about four days before the death of Tulsidas. They were standing in the street. The prisoners called witness, and gave him a *beeree* to smoke. He then heard the prisoners say to Maki that if he struck Toolsidas, they would pay him twenty rupees. The first prisoner said so, and the second acquiesced. Maki said "All right, we will see about it." On a previous occasion, near the "three lights," witness had heard a similar conversation. There were then the two prisoners, Maki, and two other Mussulmen, whom witness did not know. The prisoners on that occasion called him, and he went and stood there, and smoked a *beeree*. He then heard the first prisoner tell Maki to beat Toolsidas, saying he would pay him five or ten rupees. Maki said he had no money, and if he were fined, where was he to get the money from? They afterwards went to a native theatre, the other Mussulman accompanying them. While at the theatre the prisoners again told Maki to beat Tulsidas. They both made the request, saying they would pay him ten or fifteen rupees if required. Maki said he would not do the beating. This occurred about fifteen days before Tulsidas's death.

Allarakhia Joosub, another person referred to by Mr. Kirkpatrick in his opening address, said the first prisoner asked him to strike Toolsidas; and that on his refusing to do so, the prisoner desired him to get another person to do so, saying he would pay him about Rs. 50. Witness said he could not do such work. This was about eight or ten days after the police court summonses were settled. This conversation took place near the Musjid Bunder about 9 p.m. The second prisoner was present on the occasion but could not hear the conversation, because the first prisoner took witness aside when he spoke to him on this subject. Witness could not say whether they met him accidentally or by design.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution closed. At this stage the Court adjourned until this morning.

LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	11,047
Mrs Heaton	10
Mrs Hart	10
Mrs H E Harrington	5
Mrs Harrichund Babajee	5
Mrs Humphrey	5
Mrs Ishmael Jan Mohamed	5
Mrs Judha Ashkinazy	5
Mrs Jewachund Mugonchund	5
Mrs Jerbai Hormusjee Batliwala	5
Mrs Jehangeer, Nimuch	5
Mrs Muncherjee Heerjeebhoy	5
Mrs Joseph Moses	5
Mrs Munchersha N Chandabhoy	5
Mrs Madhevrao Damodhurjee	5
Miss Nundgamker	5
Mrs M F Patel	5
Mrs Muncherjee E Morris	5
Mrs Moroba Narayen	5
Mrs Manockjee Mistry	5
Mrs Munchersha Jeweller	5
Mrs Nehalchund Girdharilall	5
Mrs Nanabhai Sudanund	5
Mrs N J Apoo	5
Mrs P N Karrani	5
Mrs Purshotum Cooverjee	5
Mrs Matilda DeQuadros	5
Mrs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia	5
Mrs Rajroop Jeykisson	5
Mrs Rustomjee B Chinoy Esq	5
R B Chinoy	5
Mrs Shapoorjee N Chandabhoy	5
Mrs S S De Silva	5
Mrs Shantaram N Dabooiker	5
Mrs Sobhagmul Sita	5
Mrs Sawaychund Soorchund	5
Seereen Chichgur	5
Mrs Sobhagchund Tullockchund	5
Mrs Sakurchand Lallbhoy	5
Mrs Thackoredass Morardass	5
Mrs Tarachund Somechund	5
Mrs Vernon	5
Mrs Withoba A Parub	5
Mrs Withuldass Krishnajee	5
Mrs Wishwanath Dhondoba	5
Mrs Dr Wilson	5
Mrs Hirabai Ajintya	4
Mrs Mohunlall Mugonbhoy	3
Mrs B R Parukh	3
Mrs Babajee Anunta	3
Mrs C Daroowalla	3
Mrs Choonilall Lukhmichund	3
Mrs Dhurumchund Ubhaychund	3
Mrs D E Khambata	3
Mrs Goolbai Bomanjee	3
Mrs Gunputrao R Kirlosker	3
Mrs Gopaljee Kalidass	3
Mrs Hurrichund Pandoorang	3
Mrs Hurruckchund Ghellabhoy	3
Mrs Lukhmidass Khooshaldass	3
Miss Meherbai Jehangirjee	2
Mrs Nanabhai Framjee	2
Mrs Roopchund Lulloobhoy	2
Mrs Rustomjee Cooverjee	2
Mrs R Bhandarkar	2
Mrs Shunker Venayek	2
Mrs Yeshwunt Narayen	2
Mrs Cursetjee Framjee Davar	2
Mrs Damodhur Khimjee	2
Mrs Fakeerjee M Patel	2
Mrs B X Furtado	2
Mrs L M Furtado	2
Mrs C Mendonca	2
Mrs F A Pereira	2
Mrs Punalall Sobhagchund	2
Mrs Pandoorung Ramnath	2
Mrs S J Sanzgiri	2
Mrs V G Bhandarkar	2
Mrs B Baria	1
Miss E R Reporter	1
F B Murzban	1
Mrs Gunputrao	1
Mrs J B Karan	1
Mrs Muncherjee B	1
Mrs Pestonjee	1
Mrs Premjee Kuchra	1
Mrs Runchoredass Vulubhoy Shroff	1
Shrimant Umiabai Saheb Mirujkar	100
Mrs Thakoredass Kikabhoy	10
Amount collected by Mrs D'Gama	5
Mrs Anandrao N Wasudeo	5
Amount collected by Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	158
Amount collected by Mrs E C K Ollivant	115
Mrs Sulliman Abdool Wahed	20
Mrs Cowasjee J Lalkaka	5
Total...Rs.	11,796

21st April, 1890.

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet, are requested to do so without delay.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

THE thirty-second annual report of the Court of Directors of the above bank to the shareholders is as follows:—The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a general statement of the affairs of the Bank up to 31st December last, comprising balance-sheet, profit and loss account, and reserve fund account. The net profits for the half-year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, amount to £42,487 3s. 11d., to which has to be added £43,449 11s. 6d. brought forward from last half-year, making together £85,936 15s. 5d. The directors have appropriated the above amount as follows:—£18,750 to payment of a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, tax free; £60,000 to reserve fund; and £7,186 15s. 5d. carried forward to the present half-year. The retiring directors are Mr. E. J. Daniell and Mr. Thos. Scott, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The shareholders will, as usual, have to appoint auditors for the current year.

IN Germany the number of officers who have had to retire on half-pay during the last half-year has been considerable. Nine major-generals, four colonels, two lieutenant-colonels, nineteen majors, fifty-four captains, seven first lieutenants, and six second lieutenant, have been superseded. Adding the two generals of infantry and five lieutenant-generals who were put on the retired list during the course of this month, the changes total up to 108 officers, among them sixteen generals and twenty-five staff officers.

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

(Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 16.)

It is notified that the *London Gazettes* of the 7th and 11th March 1890 were received in the Adjutant General's Office on the 3rd April.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment:—

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Colonel R Atkins, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Vibar, vacated.

Major E W Cotter, R E, on vacating his appointment in the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, is attached to the Military Works Department and posted to the Jhansi Division.

Lieutenant D G Seagrim, Royal Artillery, is directed to proceed from Jutog to Dehra Ismail Khan, and join No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery to which he has been appointed.

Lieutenant J O Travers, Devonshire Regiment, attached to 24th Madras Infantry, having been permitted to resign his probationary appointment in the Madras Staff Corps, is posted to the 2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment, pending orders from his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief as to his disposal.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—2nd Lieutenants D R Sladen, F J Carruthers, G H Bell and T B Sellar, King's Own Scottish Borderers; A H Barclay and C H Corbett, 18th Hussars; C N B Ballard, Royal Artillery; F M Carleton, T J Marker, and A Meers, Royal Lancashire Regiment; C V M Sarel, Northumberland Fusiliers; H A Lash, Devonshire Regiment.

Royal Engineers.—With the concurrence of Government, 2nd Lieutenant H. R. Stockley, Royal Engineers, is transferred from the Military Works Department to the Corps of the Bengal Sappers and Miners.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant H. I. W. Hamilton, 2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment, is extended to the 16th January 1891.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to England.

Royal Artillery.—Major M. J. Barlow, 9th Field Battery, for six months, on private affairs.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant C. K. Bushe, for seven months, on private affairs.

2nd Battalion Royal West Surrey Regiment.—Captain G. R. H. Richards, for six months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Devonshire Regiment.—Lieutenant H. N. Sargent, for three months, on urgent private affairs.

2nd Battalion Yorkshire Light Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Græme, for twelve months, on private affairs.

Lieutenant H. Wells-Cole, for twelve months, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

Staff Corps,—Colonel J L Ferris, in India, on private affairs, for one year, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

West Riding Regiment.—Lieutenant N G H Turner (Wing Officer on probation, Corps of Guides), to Calcutta, for six months, to study the native languages.

West Yorkshire Regiment.—Lieutenant J B Bell (officiating Wing Officer on probation, 32nd Pioneers), to Murree, for three months, to study the native languages.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Lieutenant J R B Sergeant, Royal Engineers, to Kashmir, on private affairs, from 15th April to 15th July 1890, under the Furlough Rules of 1868.

31st Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant C W H Symonds, to Rawal Pindi and Murree, for six months, to study the native languages, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Gangjee; 40 bales cotton, M M Shoffashirza; 800 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 200 bales cotton, R Ramchund; 121 bales cotton and 35 bales wool, Tod Durant and Co; 70 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

City of Dublin s—1,600 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co.

FOR HULL.

Maltby s—21,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

Donro s—14,000 cwts wheat, John Fachiri.

Kirklands s—3,000 cwts bonemeal, Natha Essa; 500 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—1,150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Bellagio s—400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co.

Idar s—220 bales cotton and 2,001 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 495 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 540 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 1,000 cwts linseed, Beyts, Craig and Co; 2,000 cwts wheat and 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

Lady Palmer s—50 bales hemp, John L Kersten; 200 cwts horns, F Hurst.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Falls of Inversnaid s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 4,000½ cwts linseed, F L. Batliboi and Co; 21 bales wool, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—110 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Sir C Forbes and Co.

Imperatrix s—220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 550 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton and 1 case carpets, A Blascheck and Co; 5 cases tea, J Neuberg; 9½ tons, teak planks, Alex. Mackenzie.

FOR ODESSA.

Rozario s—110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roma s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 330 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 400 cwts linseed, L Napoo.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,123 cwts castorseed, 11,200 cwts wheat, and 270 cwts tilseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,054½ cwts gingellyseed, Tod Durant and Co; 5 bales silk waste, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR VENICE

Imperatrix s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,000 cwts linseed, John L Kerston; 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—1 case opium, The P and O Co; 20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 133½ cwts sandelwood, M H Esac Ellias; 5 cwts curco and 10 cwts peacock-feathers, M Framjee; 50 bales twist, Framjee, Sands and Co; 13 cwts curoo, 12 cwts bysobole, 30 cwts jardaloo, and 32 cwts olibanum, Yue Lun Ching; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, The Anglo-Indian S and W Co; 65 cwts ooplate, Quan Lun Esoo; 100 bales twist, N J Abraham.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Rosetta s—37 bales twist, The Lord Reay M Co; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 50 bales twist, The Sun Mills; 25 bales twist, C Bomonjee and Co; 71 bales twist, Tata and Co; 100 bales twist, C Macdonald and Co; 300 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co; 50 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton M Co; 125 cwts sandal-wood, H Mooltachand; 25 bales twist, Finlay, Muir and Co; 150 bales twist, Thos G Hill and Co; 30 bales twist, Ewart Latham and Co; 25 bales twist, J Doongersy; 105 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 300 bales twist, E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, David, Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton M Co; 25 bales twist, L Cutchra; 100 bales twist, John Fleming and Co; 21½ cwts chests opium, S Abraham; 45 bales twist, S N Talati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Rosetta s—69 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

MR. L. W. ENGELBACH, C. B., late Assistant Accountant-General and Secretary of the Ordnance Council at the War Office, has been entertained at a farewell dinner at the Hotel Metropole by the principal officers of the Ordnance, with whom he has been officially connected for so many years, upon his leaving to take up the appointment of Commissioner of her Majesty's Customs.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remov

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. Not trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's. "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watche and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR, C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Peroshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART by Bennett, in good condition. Price Rs 500. Apply No. 102, care of this paper.

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FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY with harness, cart and hood, carries a Lady and is quiet. Price for turn-out Rs. 350. Apply No., care of this office.

FOR SALE.—Grand Square Sympathetic Piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne of STUTTGART in splendid condition, being carefully used. Price on approval. Apply to W. W. TOPHAM, Banjora.

FOR SALE, at once, owner going Home Semi-grand piano, almost new, by Ronisch, from Metzler and Co., London: made specially for India—beautiful tone. Price Rs. 2,000.—Apply to No. care of this paper.

A LADY going Home has left an IRON-FRAMED "QUARE PIANOFORTE," of STUTTGART MAKE, ALMOST NEW, and in PERFECT ORDER, to be sold on Saturday the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. *without reserve*, at Messrs. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Bombay.

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WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran for the remainder of the season, rent moderate. Apply stating particulars to S., care of this paper.

WANTED, ENGAGEMENT, by Mechanical Engineer, in possession of Indian 1st-Class and English 1st-Class Government Certificates. Highest references and Certificates to character and ability. Address "R. G. I.," care of Post Office, Kirkee.

WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, with some knowledge of Continental Piece-goods and with influence among dealers. Salary according to experience. Apply "X.Y.Z.," care of this office.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents, (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

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PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

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SOILED LINEN BAGS.—For the Voyage or Railway. Stout Brown Canvas, Iron Frames and Strong Locks, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 5-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

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A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P.," care of this office.

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STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to B, L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

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EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219, High Holborn London, Eng.

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HAS REMOVED

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THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"

Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried, DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild as tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green octagon, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

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BRUSH DYNAMO,	16 Arc Lights	(2,000 candle-power each) ..	Rs 800
Do.	do. 10 "	" do.	500
EDISON	do. 65 Incandescent Lamps,	(20 c. p.) ...	400
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.

INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.

INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.

Do. WIRE " 1 anna "

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GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22.

A DECLINE of ⅜d. per oz. in the price of Bar Silver, from Friday's quotation of 46⅛d. is the principal item of financial news wired by Reuter from London yesterday evening, this sudden fall in the price of the metal being reported to be due to a disagreement between the committees of the two American Silver bills. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were nominal, and 4½ per cents. were one per cent. lower, at £74½. Consols were ⅛ per cent. lower, at 98½; but Indian Sterling Loan was ⅛ per cent. higher, at 103½. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India at 30 days' sight was still 1s. 5⅛d. In Paris French Rentes were down ⅛ per cent. at 89; Exchange on London was a trifle lower at fcs. 25·16.

No further change is reported in the Wheat or Seed Market, Friday's rates being repeated for all descriptions. The Skin sale opened in London yesterday at last sale rates. 10½ million Goat Skins, and 1,030,000 Sheep Skins will be offered at these sales.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats firm, the total sales having amounted to 10,000 bales, of which 10 per cent. were Surats. The price of spot Mid.-American remained at 6 5-16d. and East Indian Cotton was unchanged except in the case of "Fully Good Fair" Tinnevelly, which was 1-16d. per lb. lower, at 5½d. per lb. American Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in the nearer positions, and partially 1-64d. up for the more distant deliveries. The day's Imports were 10,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quieter.

From New York, Saturday's quotations of 11 13-16 cents per ready Mid.-Uplands and 11·81 for July Futures come unaltered. The Receipts of Cotton at the U. S. Ports yesterday were 3,000 bales, and the figures to date give the following comparison with those of the previous two years:—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Monday's Receipts...	3,000	4,000	4,000
Two days' do.	5,000	11,000	7,600
Since 1st Sept.	5,615,000	5,352,000	5,200,600

Our local market for the staple has been a good deal livelier to-day, and transactions, aggregating over 3,000 bales have been reported on about the basis of previous rates, and with a steady feeling prevailing. The principal line has been in Bengals, of which over 1,000 bales changed hands at Rs. 182 to Rs. 192½ per candy. A good deal of Dharwar was also taken, at Rs. 216, the other principal purchases having been in Mowa, at Rs. 219-22½; Wudwan, at Rs. 209½; Veraval, at Rs. 180-200; and Oojein, at Rs. 200 per candy.

WHEAT.—The new week has brought no increase of demand to this market, and we still report a moderate business passing in a steady market, with rates unaltered, all round.

SEEDS also keep steady in tone, but with transactions on a limited scale, prices for all descriptions being quoted as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	28,352	bales.
Wheat	82,926	cwts.
Linseed	30,151	"
Rapeseed	14,216	"
Gingelly	6,137	"
Poppy Seed	12,968	"
Groundnuts	4,415	"
Castor Seed	5,320	"

FREIGHTS have been a shade steadier to-day The "Rydal Hall" (s), for April-May shipment has been fixed for two ports at 19s. 9d. per ton s and the "Kent" (s), for the same loading, has been taken up for Trieste and Venice on term which have not transpired.

EXCHANGE.—This market has been quite upset by the news relating to Silver referred to above. Opening weak in the morning it has declined rapidly during the day. No Merchants' Bills came out early in the day, and this afternoon we hear of 1s. 5 15-32d. ready, and 1s. 5 7-16d. for next mail having been done in three months sight Credits; and it is reported that Bills have been placed for the last mail in May at 1s. 5 5-16d. Bank Demand was done to a small extent at 1s. 5 9-16d. and fell rapidly thereafter, being, at closing, nominal for ready, while no quotation is given for forward delivery. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 5-16d.	per rupee,
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5	" }
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3·8d.	" } nominal
Credits do.	1s. 5 15-32d.	" }
Francs do.	1·83½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been no further movement in the cash price of Fours which has remained steady at 100 5-8; but, for the next two accounts, higher rates have been quoted, say 100⅜ for the end of this month, and 101⅛ for the May settlement, 102 is still the nominal rate for 4 1-2 per cents.

SHARES have been neglected, and we have no change to make in quotations for Cotton Mill shares this evening. In miscellaneous concerns, Bombay Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 25 higher, at Rs. 3,300; and Treacher and Co. have advanced Rs. 50 per share, say to Rs. 1,275. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher, at Rs. 932½.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8¼ " "	6s. 6¼d.
40s Mule Twist	9⅜d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account	98¼
3 per cent. French Rentes	89
4 per cent. Rupee paper	Nominal.
4½ per cent. "	74⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅛
Bar Silver	45⅛d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Next mail for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar *via* Zanzibar leaves Aden about noon on Wednesday the 23rd.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartoum (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	9	50	3	6
Teheran	22	1	8	...	28
Suez	22	2	15	...	32

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 22nd April 1890.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	13	...	9
" Kurrachee	...	6	...	1
" Madras	...	35	...	1

Difference in longitude allowed for.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 21.

10 p.m.	81·5

TUESDAY, APRIL 22.

6 a.m.	81·5
10 a.m.	86·0
2 p.m.	87·8
4 p.m.	86·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PLUMER.—April 17, at Aurungabad, the wife of Lieut T H Plumer, 5th Infantry H C, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MAYES.—April 15, at Delhi, Edith Rachel Sharpe, the dearly beloved wife of Joseph Charles Mayes, Supervisor, D P W., aged 22 years and 8 months.

NADIR ALI KHAN.—April 13, at Loralai, Baluchistan, Rissaldar Major Nadir Ali Khan, Sirdar Bahadur, 18th Bengal Lancers.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890.

MR. BALFOUR'S Land Bill was greeted, before it was printed, with the cry in one quarter that it was "an idiot Bill," and in another that it was "an abominable Bill." By this time the examination of the measure has doubtless been brought within the lines of a more reasonable criticism. The point of chief interest is whether in the attack which is now being made upon it in the House of Commons Nationalists and English Gladstonians have been able to criticise it from a common standpoint. For the Nationalists who hailed it as idiotic did so because they saw in it nothing but a huge benefaction to the landlords at the expense of the people of Ireland; while the Gladstonians who deemed it "abominable" so deemed it because they saw in it only a huge bribe to the Irish tenantry at the cost of the British tax-payer. One view or the other may be right; but as they are mutually exclusive of each other one of them must be set aside. Nothing is certain as to the line that Mr. Gladstone may take, for he has been careful not to commit himself. But if Lord Spencer's declaration may be regarded as in any way foreshadowing the policy of his leader Mr. Gladstone will probably stand upon the "abominable Bill" argument, and will resent the measure in the interests of the Imperial tax-payer. It is not likely that the confidence of his criticism of Mr. Balfour's Bill will be damped by the recollection of his own failures in this particular line. Mr. Gladstone has three times—in the Church Act of 1869 and in the Land Acts of 1870 and 1881—endeavoured to devise schemes for the establishment of an order of occupying owners in Ireland, and it was characteristic of the Purchase Clauses of all of those measures that excellent as they might be in all other respects scarcely any one purchased under them. Whatever else is to be said of the agrarian policy of the present administration, they have at least found out a way of helping the tenantry to the purchase of their holdings, and so far the arrangements have worked well. The tenants have availed themselves freely of the facilities afforded by the Ashbourne Acts, because under these the whole value of the farm is advanced, instead of only two-thirds, as under the Act of 1870, and three-quarters under the Act of 1881. There can be no question therefore which side of the House has thus far dealt the more successfully with that particular aspect of Irish agrarian reform. It is a question, however, whether Mr. Balfour is not too sanguine in inferring that because practically there have been no arrears in the payment of the annual charges under Lord Ashbourne's two Acts there will be none under the much larger and more complicated measure which he now proposes. His assurances, indeed, are given absolutely without reserve. "No inclemency of Irish skies," he said in concluding his speech, "and no mutations of Irish politics will compel us through this Bill, whilst we are conferring a great boon upon the Irish people, to add one sixpence to the burdens of the Imperial taxpayer." Lord Spencer, who thinks that the guarantee for the repayment of the money advanced rests "absolutely and entirely on British credit," apparently makes little of the local guarantee on which Mr. Balfour rested a month ago. But is Mr. Balfour himself quite as confident as his peroration made him appear? If we turn from his speech to the text of the Bill, it will be seen that the Government have anything but an absolute confidence in the local guarantees which it provides for the repayment of the sums advanced. It is significantly provided in one of the sections that deficiencies in the land purchase account shall be advanced out of the guarantee fund, "and, if necessary, shall be temporarily advanced out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom." This is a proviso which Mr. Balfour did not foreshadow in his introductory statement, and we shall be surprised if the English Gladstonians who take Lord Spencer's view of the project do not very largely base their argument upon it.

The answer of the Government to doubts upon this point has been foreshadowed in Mr. Balfour's analysis of the guarantee and reserve fund which it is proposed to constitute. First, there is the £40,000 a year to which Ireland is entitled as her share of license duties made over to the local authorities in other parts of the Kingdom. Then there is the Irish share of the Probate Duty, which is estimated at £200,000 a year. Thirdly, there is a quarter per cent. of the £4 per cent. annuity which the tenant is to pay, this quarter per cent. being passed through the guarantee fund and handed over for local purposes. Lastly, there is what is called a contingent fund—that is to say, the rates on Government property, and the Imperial contributions for education, poorlaw, hospitals, and so on. It is by capitalizing these funds at four per cent. that the total of £33,000,000 to which the Government propose to limit the creation of the new 2¾ per cent. Guaranteed Land Stock is arrived at. The value and the nature of this guarantee are certain to be keenly canvassed, no matter from which side the attack on the Bill is made. Mr. Balfour, of course, assumes that all will go on well under his Bill as it has gone under Lord Ashbourne's. But the first of Lord Ashbourne's Acts is only five years old, and the second three, and it is not a little sanguine to infer from the fact of only two per cent. of the payments under those measures having been in default during five years that the proportion will be as small during the forty-nine years over which the annuities are to extend. Mr. Balfour says that there is no human possibility of the contingent part of the guarantee fund—that is to say, the imperial contribution to local rates—being touched. But if that is so why has he made provision in the Bill for temporary advances out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom in the event of the dividends and sinking fund payments not being met out of the guarantee fund? As the section stands the Consolidated Fund seems to be a last resource available in the event of all prior guarantees failing. Before that has been reached the local administration of the defaulting Irish counties will have been thrown into disorder by the sequestration of the Imperial grants for education, for pauper lunatics, for poorlaw medical officers, for hospitals, and so on. This may seem to be looking far ahead, and it is just possible that the process of repaying the purchase-money in four per cent. annuities may go on as smoothly as it has done under the existing Land Purchase Acts. But it is not looking farther ahead than the Government themselves have done in proposing that behind the tenant there shall be the cash reserve which we have already described, that behind the cash reserve there shall be the "contingent fund," as the Government contributions for local purposes are called, and that behind the contingent fund there shall be the Imperial Consolidated Fund, which Mr. Balfour nevertheless says will be in no danger of being drawn upon. To say that some substantial guarantees would have to be exhausted before that extremity had been reached is scarcely a satisfactory defence. The unity of liability is the county; a particular county might suffer severely in an unfavourable season, and the payments of the new occupying owners might be in default. A resort to the contingent fund in such a case would mean nothing better or worse than either curtailing supplies to work-houses, schools, asylums, and dispensaries, or adding to the local rates in order to make up for the Imperial contributions sequestrated for payments on the land purchase account.

It will be seen therefore that much has to be explained before the Bill can be made acceptable to English objectors who are reluctant to pledge Imperial credit for the buying out of the Irish landlords. But it is not from that point of view alone that the measure is being looked upon in Ireland. From one direction at least—though assemblies of Irish landlords in Dublin and Waterford have approved of the measure—it has been condemned as unjust to the land-owning class and inimical to the Unionist cause in Ireland. It may be, indeed, that when Irish Conservative journals condemn the Bill root and branch, they are playing a deep game, the immediate purpose of which is to discredit the attempts of the Nationalist party to represent it as a measure intended solely for the benefit of the landlords. They overstate the case, moreover, when they say that in limiting the amount to be advanced to twenty years' purchase the Bill will depreciate the value of land. The number of estates which would realize that price just now, or anything like it, must be exceedingly small. Certainly the contention that land will be forced out of the landlords' hands at a fraction of its value is not to be taken quite seriously. A more valid argument is that which exhibits the Bill as a powerful instrument for driving the landlords out of Ireland. Convert an order of men from the owners of estates into the holders of 2¾ per cent. guaranteed land stock—stock which should be more valuable than consols, as in twelve years' time the interest on consols will be reduced to 2½ per cent.—and they will not be long in taking their capital elsewhere. It is not only an agrarian evolution which is in progress, but a large social change, the salient feature in which will be the disappearance of the great land-owning families from Ireland. Whether the country will be the better or the worse for the change is a question which Lord Salisbury and his colleagues must have faced, and the answer can scarcely have been satisfactory to them. But that Irish Conservatives should see this tendency in the new Land Bill, and should be alarmed at it, is not astonishing. They deemed it bad enough that the Land League should conspire for the expulsion of the landlords; and they not unnaturally complain bitterly when they find Mr. Balfour, with the best of intentions, working for the same ends. But at this stage of the controversy it is well to remember that the protests of the Irish Conservative papers may be only devices of the market, resorted to for the purpose of persuading Parliament that whatever this Bill may be, it is not a Landlords' Relief Bill.

MR. HOLT HALLETT, who is best remembered in India for his persevering but unsuccessful efforts to promote a railway through Burma to Siam, writes to the home papers to suggest that a Factory Act should be passed for India upon the basis of the resolutions of the Berlin Conference. As no Indian delegate was invited to the Conference, and as no evidence whatever was given there regarding the conditions of work in Indian mills, it is difficult to see how the resolutions passed at Berlin can be regarded as relevant to Indian legislation on the subject. Yet Mr. Hallett's advice is peremptory and specific. Lord Cross, he urges, should insist upon the regulations sanctioned by the Conference becoming the base of the amendment of the Indian Factories Act of 1881 which is now being considered by the Legislative Council of India. The Berlin Conference, we may remind Mr. Hallett, was just as competent to lay down the lines of Indian legislation on factories as the Supreme Legislative Council of India is to frame a Bill for regulating work in the coal mines of Westphalia. Unless legislation is to become a mere *à priori* process of intellectual diversion, the less we have to do with principles laid down in a quite academic way by conferences like that of Berlin the fewer mistakes we are likely to make. Even the Berlin Conference has not quite given out its mind on the very point upon which Mr. Hallett would like it to legislate for India. When it came to deal with the question whether children under a certain age should be prohibited from industrial employment, it confined itself to the very elastic recommendation that "the limit should be fixed at twelve years, save in southern countries, where it might be ten years." Perhaps if the Conference had carried its imagination to as far south as Bombay when it thought of "southern countries," it would have named nine years as a convenient limit. In that case it would have fixed upon the precise age contemplated in the Bill now before the Legislative Council. Mr. Hallett contributes greatly to the length of his letter by quotations from evidence familiar to all who have studied the subject, and in the full light of which Government have provided in drawing up the Bill which he so greatly distrusts. This, however, is relevance itself compared with his strange invocation of the Berlin Conference as an authority on a question which the Conference itself would we believe have been the first to disavow its competence to deal with.

THE sincere hope which Mr. Justice Bayley confesses to entertaining that the Marine Lines scheme, one of the most important of the recommendations of the Extension Committee, approved and sanctioned by the Government, may not be carried out, will not be shared by the very numerous class of the business community of Bombay, who at present find it impossible to procure house-room within easy reach of the business centre of the city. Business men of moderate means who are unable to afford the luxury of a house, four or five miles distant, with carriage and horses for themselves and their wives and children, are put to great straits by the paucity of available residential accommodation in the immediate neighbourhood of the Fort. This considerations and others of scarcely less weight justified the Extension Committee in proposing that the Marine Lines should be reconstructed, and the Ride between the present houses and the Esplanade Road utilized for building purposes so as to provide eventually some eighty-two-storied residences. Mr. Justice Bayley, addressing the Mody Bay Parsee Gymkhana Club, told his hearers that if this project be carried out the sports which take place on the grounds adjacent to the Marine Lines will be put an end to. The only consolation which was given the threatened gymnasts is that there are some difficulties in the way of carrying out the scheme; which is indeed true. We have explained recently the exact nature of the difficulties which stand in the way. The Government of India has rights over the portion of the land occupied by the military lines, and it is necessary to obtain the consent of the military authorities to the transfer of the lines to the site to be created by the reclamation of the foreshore of Colaba. His Royal Highness the late Commander-in-Chief approved of the proposed change, considering it desirable as a military measure; and there is no reason to doubt that Sir George Greaves will be of the same opinion. The difficulties which block the way are chiefly those of routine. With regard to the alleged deprivation of necessary recreation ground with which the members of the Parsee Gymnasium are threatened, all that need be said is that when the mountain cannot come to Mahomed, Mahomed can go to the mountain. It is impossible to find any other convenient site for the eighty double-storied houses required to supply convenient homes for business men and others in the vicinity of the Fort. But it is by no means impossible for gymnasts, whose chief desire is air and exercise, to cross the railway, and on the Kennedy Sea Face find ample room and verge enough for the sports which are their delight. It is not five minutes' walk from the restricted area of the old Ride, which is to be utilised for building sites, to the spacious Sea-Face, open to healthful sea-breezes, where all the gymnasia in Bombay can find abundant accommodation. The Parsee youths may not there qualify themselves to become Judges or Bishops of the English Church, as is the lot of those who at Oxford and Cambridge row in the University Eights; but that will not be the fault of the Sea Face.

THE Baroda Durbar have applied to the Government of India for the loan of the services of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Westmacott, Commandant, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and now on service in the Chin-Lushai Expedition, as Military Adviser to his Highness the Gaekwar. In the event of the Government sanctioning the application, it is understood that the Colonel will join his new appointment within a month.

MR. NEY ELIAS left Rangoon by mail steamer on Saturday for Calcutta. The remainder of the Siamese Frontier Commission soon follow. The *Rangoon Times* says the Commission finished their work across the Salween at the end of March. All disputed territory has been surveyed but no settlement arranged, as the Siamese refused to meet the Commissioners or come to any joint settlement. Throughout the Siamese apparently behaved obstructively, not only sending their survey parties into disputed regions but attempting interference in the internal affairs of the States ruled by Chiefs subordinate to us. In one instance our Commissioners caught them at this work and turned them out: so latterly relations with the Siamese were rather strained. A telegram from Mr. Scott says he left Kyaington on the 1st April, and expects to arrive at Mone with Captain Pink about the 23rd.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of the Khojak Tunnel, says:—A six-inch hold connects the headings at present, through which it is calculated that over 20,000 tons of water from the Shalabagh side will have to flow before the accumulation from the springs is exhausted. It is impossible to say as yet if the bores are quite true, but everyone thinks it a good junction. Even if it is out it cannot be much, as the hole is exactly in the centre of the heading on the Chaman side. In the length they were out in their calculation by about eight feet; that is to say, they expected to tap the water eight feet before they actually did so.

THE last violent crime report for Burma is published for the fourth quarter of 1889. It shows a very large decrease in dacoity and a 29 per cent. decrease in all violent crime. In Lower Burma the cases of violent crime amounted to 176 as against 252 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

FATIMA SURGA, the Nizam's Lady Commissioner, has disappointed the expectations of her friends, says the Hyderabad correspondent of an upcountry paper. In a Dommission recently issued on her by the High Court she refused to admit the pleaders into her presence and insisted on being herself behind the purdah, with the result that the Commission was revoked and another lady appointed in her place, and her conduct reported to the Government.

A MAGWE telegram reports a large fire at Taungdwingyi on the night of the 15th. It originated in the jail warders' quarters. The jail was untouched and the prisoners remained quite quiet, none escaping. The jail quarter-guard, the telegraph and post offices and a good many barracks, the bazaars, the military mess and parts of the village were burnt down. The postmaster saved his parcels, letters and cash and the telegraph instruments. Telegraphic communication is interrupted. The commissariat godown with its contents, Rs. 25,000, and a great amount of paddy and private property were destroyed. About 500 houses were burnt.

A RANIKET telegram says:—The following are the details of the standing camp paraded before his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Friday morning under Major Hammond. The hospital and institutes were inspected afterwards. Lady Roberts visited the married quarters in the morning, and was at home in the afternoon. In the evening the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Roberts attended a large temperance meeting at the Gymnasium when Lady Roberts distributed the temperance honours. His Excellency dined in the evening with the Royal Munster Fusiliers at Chaubattia. The Regimental institutes of the South Wales Borderers are admirably managed as shown by their capital bakery piggery and coffee-shop arrangements, which are much appreciated by the men, and which help to make a soldier's life a pleasant one. The Commander-in Chief and party left on Saturday afternoon for Khyrna *en route* to Bareilly.

A CORRESPONDENT from Calcutta informs us that a gun measuring 6½ feet by 9 inches has been unearthed at a spot in False Point and brought up to Calcutta. It is now lying in the workshop of the Port Commissioners. The gun appears to be of an old description, and the most curious thing about it is that it bears a Sanskrit inscription in gold. Those who have seen it ascribe it to some ancient Hindu king.

HERR HOFER, of the Dresden Institute, has taken note, in his capacity of shorthand writer, of the rapidity

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The following military appointments are notified :—

Major-General George Digby Barker, C.B., to command H. M.'s forces at Hongkong.

Colonel J. C. Lequesne, to the command at Shorncliffe.

Colonel C. S. Steward, Madras Cavalry, to command a first class district in India.

THE PLOT AGAINST THE CZAR.

According to a telegram published this morning the *Kolnische Zeitung* learns that the sentence of exile to Siberia against Colonel Schmidt has been increased to the penalty of death.

THE SILVER PLATE DUTIES.

In reply to Mr. Bradlaugh in the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Goschen said that Government proposed to allow the importation of silver of the rupee standard of purity or its equivalent.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)

MR. PARNELL AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

In the House of Common Mr. Parnell brought forward the motion, of which he had previously given notice, for the rejection of Mr. Balfour's Irish Land Bill.

In doing so he said that the introduction of the Bill proved that the formation of the Land League had been justified, and the Bill would only relieve the larger clas of landlords and make a quarter of the tenants owners.

Mr. Parnell also said that the fund proposed was inadequate, and that double the sum was required. He suggested, as an alternative, that instead of advances to tenants, that the money should be advanced to landlords from the local rates with a view to dispose of encumbrances and to compensate them for the reduction of rent.

DEBATE ON MR. PARNELL'S MOTION.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

The debate on Mr. Parnell's motion was continued till a late hour last night, and was adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. W. H. Smith said he hoped it would then be concluded.

COMMAND OF THE FORCES IN CHINA.

LONDON, APRIL 22.

General Barker has been appointed to the command of the British forces in China.

THE SILVER COINAGE QUESTION.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SILVER PURCHASE BILL.

NEW YORK, APRIL 21.

The senators and members of the Congress and the Committee of the Congress have differed on a matter of the detail and abandoned the proposed Silver Purchase Bill.

The advocates of the free coinage of silver are bout to propose a fresh Bill as a compromise, isting the support of the silvermen of all parties d limiting the issue of silver notes to the amount ilver produced in the United States.

RETRACTION OF MAJOR WISSMANN'S DECREE.

ZANZIBAR, APRIL 20.

Yielding to the wishes of the British Consul Major Wissmann has withdrawn the decree issued prohibiting the entry of all caravans into German territory lying between Tanga, Sangari, and Kilima Njaro, unless with special permission.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

General Ogden Evans is dead.

PROTEST AGAINST LORD CROSS'S BILL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SHAHJAHANPUR, APRIL 22.

A grand public meeting wss held here last evening, Munshi Sakhawathusain, pleader, presiding. Pundits, Madanmohan, Malaviya, and Shamnarian addressed the meeting. A resolution was unanimously passed condemning Lord Cross's Bill as not providing for the election of members by the people, and expressing an earnest hope that Mr. Bradlaugh's Bill will be passed by the Parliament.

THE SURGEON-GENERAL, MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 22.

It is understood that Deputy Surgeon-General De Fabech will be gazetted Surgeon-General tomorrow.

DISBANDMENT OF A REGIMENT.

The 33rd Madras Infantry was disbanded yesterday.

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL VACANCY.

The *Mail* does not think it likely that the Hon. H. E. Stokes will succeed the Hon. Sir David Barbour in the Viceregal Council, as Madras has never had two men in that Council simultaneously.

THE UNION SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S NEW MILL.

THE opening ceremony of the above mill took place yesterday evening in the presence of the directors and agents and their friends. The mill is situated at Naigaum Cross Road, Dadur, built on a spot of ground, admeasuring 30,000 square yards. The main building is 540 feet long, and 100 feet wide, and consists of three flats, containing 30,000, spindles and capable of holding 10,000 more. The engines are double expansion horizontal compound condensing Corliss valve steam-engine with cylinder placed side by side and working on one crank shaft with cranks at right angles and to work to a boiler pressure of 125lb. per square inch, and to run 55 revolutions per minute, (the steam in the high pressure cylinder to be cut off at ⅓ of the stroke) with a pulley flywheel of 29 feet in diameter, and of 1,400 horse power, made by Messrs Yates and Co. of Blackburn, England. The carding and spinning room machinery is supplied by Messrs. Asalees and Co. The whole work has been completed within the contract time by Messrs. Shapurjee Alcock, Scott, and Latimer, the contractors. The names of the directors are Messrs. Purshotum Naronjee, Sulleiman Abdool Wahed, Sobagchund Tullukchund, and Y. Lang, deceased. The agents and secretaries are Messrs. Lang and Co. After the engines were started, the visitors inspected the various departments of the mill, with the working of which they were much pleased, and then adjourned to the baling room on the ground floor, where after partaking of refreshments the whole company moved into the front compound of the mill premises, where Mr. Purshotum Naronjee on behalf of the board of directors addressed the gentlemen present, alluding to the successful manner in which the mill had been erected. In doing so, he said he had much pleasure in expressing the appreciation of the services rendered by certain persons. During the progress of the work to whom presents would be distributed, and he hoped that the mill would flourish under the able supervision of the agents, Messrs. Lang and Co., and the manager, Mr. Parkinson. He then proceeded to distribute the presents to the following persons :—Mr. John Buckley, mechanical fitter, Rs. 200; Mr. Laugton, also a mechanical fitter, a silver watch; Mr. Edaljee Engineer, a gold watch; Mr. Dhurmiajee, fitter, a silver watch; Babajee, mill jobber, a silver watch; carding jobber Dhondoo, a silver watch; frame jobber Purshotum, a silver watch; Mr. Merwanjee Manockjee Barocha, clerk to Messrs. Latimer and Co., a silver watch; and Mr. Allarukia Arab, a sub-contractor, Rs. 100. The recipients having acknowledged the gift, Mr. Purshotum Naronjee thanked the gentlemen present for their kind attendance at the opening ceremony of the mill, after which garlands of flowers and bouquets were distributed, and the visitors departed.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, APRIL 5.

THERE is a ruddy, pippin-faced little Flemish woman who sits on a three-legged stool at one of the corners of the Place Royale and the Montagne de la Cour, Brussels, and sells newspapers; and she has been sitting there dispensing journalistic food for the mind ever since I can remember Brussels at all. And considerably more than a generation must have gone by since yours faithfully first became aware of the city of the Manneken. To a writer who, as he of the "Echoes" must, drage, when he takes a brief holiday abroad, only a lengthening chain, that pippin-faced little *vrauw* is the sweetest of boons, for her stall is amply supplied with daily and weekly papers, English, French, Belgian, German, and American. I pay her a visit every morning between the *cafe au lait* and the *dejeuner à la fourchette* and every evening after dinner; and with your *Times*, your *Telegraph*, and your *Morning Post*, your *Illustrated* and your *Graphic*, your *Globe* and your *Star*, your *Sunday Times* (on Monday), your *Galignani*, *Figaro*, *Gil Blas*, and *Independence Belge*, you are almost as well off in the way of cosmopolitan intelligence as though Sir Edward Watkin had really carried out his grandiose scheme, and the Channel, as well as the Alps, were tunnelled.

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The little woman's head is always uncovered, and she is continually knitting. Summer and winter, be the weather fair or foul, be it given to torrid heat, drenching rain, hail, frost, snow, fog, or thunder, she sits and knits, and pockets the coppers for the papers which she sells. She is not, I am sorry to say, affable. To my attempts to conciliate her she rarely returns anything beyond surly monosyllables, and when she does condescend to longer parley, it is usually to remind me that I have owed her fifteen centimes *il y à bien long-temps*. It is a matter of disputed account, and I do not feel morally bound to pay the three half-pence, but I promise a settlement "next time I come." Ah! that next time?

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Somehow or another, contemplating this diminutive female with the pippin-face, I fancy that it must have been her grandmother, or her mother, or her aunt, that I knew in the dim days of yore when Leopold the First was king, and poor dear Robert Brough was living in the suburb of St. Jesse-ten-Noode with his wife and his baby daughter, now the admirable actress, Miss Fanny Brough, and writing a weekly *feuilleton* for the *Sunday Times* over the signature of "The Brussels Sprout." The little woman, just now, knits with a baby on her knee—a squat ton months' baby with a pippin-face, marvellously like its mother, if she be the 'mother of the chubby brat! Stay; there is a girl of eighteen or eight-and-twenty—I am sure I do not know which—who sometimes sits at the receipt of custom when *my* little woman is away at dinner. Is she her mother, or her daughter, or her niece, or what?

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Perplexity is warrantable under the circumstances, since I have been reading in the *Times* the report of a long-winded lecture delivered by Professor Stokes on "Personal Identity." "Who is this Me?" asked the German sage long ago. He has found out all about it since, but cannot impart his information to us. "Who is this I?" asks Stokes, slightly more grammatically, but with a result quite as futile. Do you know much more about the matter, O Stokes! than Molly the cookmaid does? You may fancy that you have mastered the secret of the milk in the cocoanut; but can you account for the mystery of the hair outside? Is there, in fine, any so-called science so utterly useless and wickedly wasteful of time as metaphysics? I ask the question as an old man whose life has been devoted to the acquisition of knowledge, but who is yet sorrowfully conscious that two-thirds of his labour have been labour in vain.

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Meanwhile there may be no harm in speculating on the "personal identity" of the pippin-faced folk on the Place Royale at Brusselss :—

Supposing I were you,
And supposing you were me,
And supposing we both were somebody else,
Who the Dickens would they be?

Unravel me that popular riddle, profoundest of Stokeses.

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At all events, it is consolatory to find that one is not alone in depreciating the never-ending, still beginning "nagging" of the unknown, about things concerning which we can never be enlightened. Here, in the Paris *Gil Blas*, I find a "Ballade Anti-Metaphysique" by that adventurous bard, M. Jean Richepin. I will just quote one stanza, recommending to Mr. Andrew Lang the translation of the "Ballade" in its entirety :—

Pourquoi tenter le ciel immense
Dont nul jamais n'est revenu?
Pourquoi ce désir de démence,
D'absorber en toi, contenu,
Le contenant? C'est saugrenu.
Tu te crois aigle et n'es qu'une oie.
Reste a terre, trotte-menu.
Dans son propre cœur on se noie.

Mem.—"Who is this Me" is, I was one once told, a chronic topic for discussion among the elder children of the Foundling Hospital, and, by what must be considered as little short of a merciful dispensation, the poor little castaways, I learned, are generally unanimous in fancying themselves to be the offspring of dukes and duchesses.

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Miss Agnes Huntington, a little bird whispers to me, has been sitting for her portrait to Mr. Hubert Herkomer, A. R. A. Is it in a ravishing Parisian toilette, I wonder, or as Admiral Paul Jones that the Mighty Master of Bushey has depicted the comely lineaments and superb presence of the fascinating cantatrice? By the way, I recently came across an interesting notice of the real Paul Jones in a very curious book, the "Memoirs and Reminiscences of Madame Tussaud," published in 1838, and edited by "Francis Herve, Esq." Was he the father of the Herve sometime editor of the *Athenæum*, and so ruthlessly belaboured—in print—by Bulwer-Lytton and, *longo intervallo*, by Albert Smith.

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Madame Tussaud often met Paul Jones as a visitor at the house of her uncle, M. Curtius, the famous modeller in wax and enamel painter. She describes the whilom commander of the Bonhomme Richard as a man of about the middle height, and rather stout, who had much the appearance of a sailor. He dressed in a blue uniform, with a belt in which he always carried pistols. He also wore a cutlass and powder in his hair; he was rather rough, both in his manners and appearance, but good-natured and hearty. "He was well received at court, where his originality pleased, and he was liked wherever he went." Paul was scarcely such a favourite in Scotland, I should say.

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Mr. Edward Lawson has been making a long and brilliant speech as chairman at the annual general meeting of the members of the London District of the Institute of Journalists, an association which, thanks to the indefatigable exertions of its president, Mr. H. G. Reid, seems to be getting on apace, and has obtained a Royal charter. I am glad to find, from Mr. Lawson's speech, that "ladies possessing the specified qualifications are to be eligible for the several classes of membership, and that the masculine pronouns when used in the by-laws are to be read as applying to both sexes.' At this announcement there were "cheers and laughter." What on earth was there to laugh about? What should there be strange or grotesque in ladies seeking to adopt a profession which has numbered Harriet Martineau among its members, and which numbers to-day, with scores of others, such brilliant writers as Mrs. Lynn Linton, Miss Emily Faithfull, and Miss Frances Power Cobbe? There are very many subjects on which women journalists can and do write better than men are able, or ought to do. Musical criticism is, for example, a department of journalism which I should dearly like to see the ladies take into their hands; only they must take care not to lose their hearts to the greasy aliens with long hair who spank on the grand pianoforte or torture an inoffensive violin.

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One paragraph in Mr. Edward Lawson's speech amused me mightily. He is reported to have said that "the accomplished journalist was born, not made; and so far as he had been able to form an opinion you never knew where the journalist came from, or where he would go to." Of course, Mr. Lawson was "speaking ironically." The editor and proprietor of a great newspaper, on whose staff of leader-writers there have been, among others, such men as Horace St. John, Edwin Arnold, Thornton Hunt, Francis Lawley, Edward Dicey, James MacDonnell, and H. D. Traill, must know, and have known any time these thirty years, whence capable journalists come, and where they go. The late Mathew Arnold, clever as he was, didn't know; and it was for that reason that he made such a mess of it when he wrote his spiteful nonsense about the "young lions" of the *Daily Telegraph*. They were middle-aged lions when he fell foul of them, but it was the *D. T.* itself which at the time was young, and by its unusual utterances fluttered and frightened the worthy Inspector of Schools.

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A la bonne heure! Give me a good English equivalent for the French expression, and I will no longer use the French one. "That's your sort!" is slangy. It is, in any case, comfortable to hear that thews and sinews, bone and muscle, a deep chest, a bull neck, and all the other gladiatorial qualifications which was wont so to rouse the ire of Wilkie Collins, are at length to have a chance of being recognised as a means towards procuring a young fellow a post in the Civil Service. At the last meeting of the British Association the untiring Mr. Francis Galton suggested that competitive examinations should be supplemented by an investigation of the "physical efficiency" of candidates, with the result of marks being accorded to the most physically efficient. So the Association, acting on Mr. Francis Galton's suggestion, have memorialised the Government, and it is understood that in high places the recognition of the claims of "anthropometry" is within measurable distance. *A la bonne heure.*

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I remember, ever so many years ago, spending an evening in the parlour of a little village inn somewhere in Lancashire. The subject of our talk was Napoleon. I always had the legend of that wonderful adventurer "on the brain," so to speak, and I had plenty to say about Ajaccio and Egypt, Marengo and Austerlitz, Waterloo and St. Helena. There came in time a lull in our Napoleonic gossip, when suddenly a farmerlike-looking man in a drab coat and gaiters took his pipe from his lips and addressed me: "Thee maust know," he said, "a domed deal about Bonyparty; *but I'll joomp thee for two pun'.*" There it was! There spoke a Francis Galton before his time. The man in the drab coat and gaiters did not know much about Napoleon the Great, Emperor and King, but he was infinitely my superior in physical efficiency. Why should he not have scored marks for his prowess in "joomping."

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Away, then, with Greek and Latin and the modern languages; perish mathematics and natural science; and, crammers, take the remotest of back seats. Henceforth let proficiency in running and leaping, cricket and football, riding and driving, swimming and cycling, be the chief passports for admission to offices under Government. Perhaps a few marks might be conceded for billiards and banjo-playing. Meanwhile I should counsel all parents who are anxious to obtain Government appointments for their sons to endeavour to get admission for their young hopefuls as pages or waiters at the Pelican Club. A course of training there would be invaluable.

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I mentioned Wilkie Collins just now. It appears that the projected memorial tablet to the famous author of "The Woman in White" is not, after all, to be erected in St. Paul's, and that the considerable sum subscribed for this well-deserved tribute to a great English writer, is to be devoted to the purchase, for the public use, of a small library composed exclusively of his works. Personally, I am truly sorry that Dean Church has not seen his way to paying so much honour to the memory of Wilkie Collins, whose rare genius I hold in reverence, and whose loss I deplore as that of a very old friend and colleague in letters. The marble bust of Honorè de Balzac has long since adorned the Gallery of the Illustrious at Versailles. Why should our English Walhalla be destitute of a sculptured memento of one who, according to his lights, was the author of a most moving human comedy?

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But, taking a broader view of the case, it can scarcely be denied that the capitular body of St. Paul's have some amount of reason on their side. The Wilkie Colins memorial movement was ill-advised, because it was premature and "rushed"; and such "rushings" will occur so long as we are afflicted with fussy busybodies who hanker after gaining a little cheap notoriety for themselves by advertising for subscriptions for statues and busts, and what not, of the illustrious departed. To the proverb which warns us not to say aught but what is good of the dead, there should be a rider to the effect that it is unadvisable to be in a hurry to immortalise them in bronze or marble. The time will come for Wilkie Colins to have his fit and proper memorial, just as the time will come for Hepworth Dixon, for Tom Taylor, for Shirley Brooks, for Anthony Trollope, and for Charles Reade; but, until that time arrives, we had best leave the distinguished dead in peace.

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A strange story is that which I read in one of the London dailies about "Soldiers as Choristers." The tale relates to a military depot in the south of England, where, as there is no garrison church, the soldiers in quarters attend one of the town churches. A young recruit, who seems to have had some experience as a cathedral singing boy, was asked by the curate to join the practice of the church choir with a view to his becoming a member thereof. However, before the curate arrived on the scene, the harmonious recruit had been sent about his business by the organist and the churchwarden, who explained to the astonished clergyman that they really must draw the line at soldiers, "respectable people would leave the choir if the military were admitted."

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This diverting (and disgraceful) anecdote of provincial Podsnappery touched, in my memory, a chord which has been silent for more than half a century. Do any of my readers recollect an episcopal chapel in Old Quebec Street (I think), where the soldiers of the Foot Guards stationed at the old Portman Street Barracks used to attend service on Sundays? I used to be taken there as a child by my mother, and there remains in me as distinct an impression of the magnificent singing of the guardsmen as there does of the singing of Braham or of Malibran in an oratorio. But the soldiers' vocalisation was not that of mere lads. There were many long and well-trained voices—basses and baritones—among them; for those were the days of military service of twenty-one years' duration, and even more, when it was by no means unusual to meet a private grenadier with grey whiskers, and a sergeant with a wrinkled visage.

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Mem.—Of course, I have been to Waterloo during my stay in Brussels. I had not seen Mont St. Jean and Hougoumont, and the Mountain of the Lion—the Belgic lion with his tail between his legs—since 1865. Of course, it rained cats and dogs before we reached Brussels again. The field of battle looks as dreary and is as intensely interesting as ever; but the generation of guides who used to hawk sham relics of the king-making victory seem to have passed away. Perhaps they hang about the two railway stations at Waterloo and at Braine l'Alleude, by which the field can now be approached.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.

THE Emperor Wiliam has, says "Atlas," given great offence in very exalted quarters by offering to create Prince Bismarck Duke of Lauenburg, and the selection of his particular title for the ex-Chancellor is regarded by several Imperial and Royal personages as a deplorable indiscretion. The Dukedom of Lauenburg belongs to the Guelphs, it being one of the most ancient titles of the Duke of Cumberland, who is also Duke of Brunswick, Celle, and Luneburg. The Dukedom of Lauenburg was inherited by George I. from his uncle and father-in-law; and it was one of the titles of English sovereigns until the death of William IV., when it passed, with the kingdom of Hanover, to the grandfather of the present Duke of Cumberland. The Prince of Wales is reported at Berlin to have been excessively annoyed, and his sentiments are shared by the whole of the Royal family, including the Empress Frederick.

THE ARMS ACTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I daresay you will permit me the means of doing a service to the public, were you, as I hope you will, to urge upon the Government the desirability there exists of amending the Arms Act, or rather the Rules and Regulations framed under the Arms Act.

Under the present provisions, licenses in Form VIII. are to be renewed every year. This process involves delay and entails inconvenience on the pass-holders. The officers and the departments concerned with the matter are, of course, put to heavy work on that account. If the period were extended, say, to a five years' term, the arrangement would be commendable both from the license-holders' point of view as also from that of the officers concerned. I find also that the licenses granted by the Commissioner of Police in the presidency towns are invalid outside the city limits. I should think it would be a more convenient arrangement, if these licenses were declared to be valid in the districts outside the presidency towns. In the present state of things, the license-holder cannot carry his gun, for sporting or any other *bonafide* purposes, to the mofussil towns or districts unless he obtains a special license. The badness of this Rule becomes the more apparent, when one takes into consideration the fact that if a sportsman is desirous of visiting, from time to time, the districts in the presidency, he must take out licenses for so many districts which means a very laborious and irksome task, the more so, as there is a great tendency on the part of the magistrates to reject applications. I also would touch upon the question of the magistrates' cancelling the licenses. I think the magistrates should be prohibited from cancelling licenses, unless the holders thereof become guilty of miscoduct. Nor should the magistrates be empowered to refuse to renew licenses, unless the party concerned have proved unworthy of being any longer trusted with a gun. I also would desire to call attention to the indiscriminate manner in which applications for gun licenses are dealt with. Persons of unimpeachable character and highly respectable are often refused licenses, while persons who occupy lower positions and are not so respectable, readily obtain the *purwanas*. In fact, I notice there is no fixed and settled principles as regards the disposal of applications under the Arms Act, and I am of opinion that some good principles or standard should be introduced to remove all cause of complaint under this head.—I am, &c.,

April 18. AN OBSERVER.

MR. LALLOOBHOY'S MEMORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised to note that a statement put forward by Mr. Lalloobhoy Gordhandass, based on his memory only, should be implicitly believed and accepted as gospel truth not only by the Abkari Commisioner, but also by the Government of India in opposition to the one reproduced from the notes taken down at the time by Mr. Caine, a leading member of Parliament, who at the sacrifice of his own private affairs twice came to India for the welfare of the subjects of her Majesty. Though Government and the Abkari Commissioner are quite welcome to give credence to Mr. Lalloobhoy's statement, yet how is it possible for the disinterested public to believe Mr. Lalloobhoy's statement, when his memory is so retentive as to reproduce (say, after seven or eight months) all the particulars which transpired during his interview with Mr. Caine, and yet that he should fail to name the month, no matter the day of his visit? Mr. Lalloobhoy says in his declaration to Mr. Mackenzie, published in the Excise Despatch, pp. 283 :—"One night in October or November last, a friend of mine, by name Ratiram Durgaram, B. A., came to me at my house in Bombay, and said that Mr. Caine wished to see me and talk about Abkari matters." As a Government Officer, he must have had a diary and must have jotted down the date on which he came down to Bombay from his special duty in the mofussil. Therefore, in the absence of any such evidence how far could we believe the statement of Mr. Lalloobhoy in preference to Mr. Caine? I leave this question for the public.—Yours, &c.,

A. B. C.

WIFE-MURDER IN CARPENTER STREET.

A MOST brutal murder was discovered yesterday morning in Carpenter Street, a woman being found lying naked in a pool of blood and her throat cut. Who the unfortunate woman is, is not known, as she is a stranger to the locality in which she was found; but suspicion rests on her husband, who has absconded, and has not yet been found. It would appear that about six o'clock yesterday morning a man who lived in a room adjoining that in which the murdered woman had come to stay, named Hurree Anundjee, found the body, and immediately reported to the police that a woman of the Koonbee caste, apparently about 40 years of age, had been murdered. On the woman's bed was found a knife covered with blood, and a portion of the bed where the deceased appeared to have been lying, was also covered with blood. From inquiries made by the police it appears, that the deceased and her supposed husband came to live in that house about three days ago. To all appearance they seemed to live on good terms. On Monday night the people residing in an adjoining room were enjoying themselves singing. While this was going on deceased and her husband Kubare Runchore seated themselves at the door to listen to the singing. They retired to rest about nine o'clock, closing their door. No more was seen of them till the body of the woman was found in the morning. Up till last night no trace could be got of Kubare Runchore, who is a Guzerati Koonbee by caste, and a stone-mason by trade, but a search is being made for him.

An inquest was opened yesterday by the Coroner at 1st Carpenter Street, respecting the deceased woman, when the following evidence was recorded :—

Hurree Anundjee said: I am a hawker of cooked food, and live at 1st Carpenter Street. Deceased was a neighbour of mine, and occupied a room on the second storey of the house adjoining mine. She lived with a man whose name I do not know. She and the man came to live there three days ago. At 9 p.m. yesterday I locked my door outside and went downstairs to sleep. The door of the deceased was then closed. About 6 o'clock this morning when I went upstairs I found the deceased lying on the floor in front of my room with her face downwards. She was dead. There was a large quantity of blood under her, and her body was naked. I raised an alarm; the neighbours collected there; and after looking at the deceased we all went to the police chowkey in Erskine Road, and brought the police. The police went into the room of the deceased. The door was open, and I saw the knife (now produced) lying on a bed. It was covered with fresh blood. I do not know the owner of it. I never saw that knife before. My son lives with me. He slept downstairs with me last night.

Ramjee Javiheer said: I am a rent-collector in the employ of Bhanjee Damjee, a sweet-meat-seller, and live in Coombarwada. I collect the rents of house No. 75 in 1st Carpenter Street. Three days ago, about 6 a. m., a man, who told me his name was Kubare Runchore, came to me, and asked me if there was any room to let. I told him that some of the rooms were to let, and I took him up to the second storey. There he selected the last room but one on the left, for which he agreed to pay Rs. 2-8 a month. He paid me a rupee in advance and I went away. On the following day when I went to the house I found Kubare and the deceased in the room. The door was open, and I asked Kubare for the balance of Rs. 1-8 when he said he would pay it in four days. Kubare and the deceased were sitting in the room, and both appeared to be quite well. I went to the house again at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and into Kubare's room, but I did not speak to them. I left the premises almost immediately after and went back about 8 a. m. to-day. I saw the deceased lying dead upstairs. The police were in charge of the body of the deceased. Kubare is a Koonbee of Kathiawar, and deceased appears to be of the same caste. They brought no children to my master's house. At this stage the inquest was adjourned for further inquiry till the 6th proximo.

Mr. T. B. ALDERSON, the Englishman, arrived in New York on March 28 to make inquiries with a view to ascertain the fate of Augustus Rawlings, of London, and of Frank Bigbie, whose mysterious disappearance in Canada is causing much excitement there. He says that Mr. Bigbie, aged 21, was the son of a British officer who died in India. After living for several years in the wretched hole to which he had gone, thinking it to be a farm, Bigbie wrote a letter saying he wanted to go home, and Mr. Alderson replied to him to go, but no answer was received. That both Bigbie and Rawlings have been murdered, seems more and more probable; and it is supposed by some that a regular conspiracy exists in Canada to kill young men arriving from England for their money. The police are actively engaged in the matter, and sensational revelations are expected.

ENTERTAINMENT AT FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL.

THE young lady-boarders of the Frere Fletcher School gave an entertainment in the school on Monday night. There was a very large attendance. The entertainment took the form of a theatrical performance, in which some of the older young ladies took part. They were most successful in their undertaking, and kept the audience throughout in great good humour. A beautifully decorated and lighted stage was erected at the north end of the spacious school-room on the ground-floor. The piece chosen for representation was a drama in three acts, entitled "The Three Gossips." The following were the *dramatis personæ* :—

Dame Jones .....Miss E. Gawthorne
Dame Kite .....Miss A. Nicker } Gossips.
Dame Tomkins.....Miss L. Ellis }
Doctor Styx.....Miss L. Ellis
Negro Minstrels
Demon .....Miss N. Johnson
Imp .....Miss M. Nicker.

The young ladies very successfully performed their parts displaying much histrionic talent. Between the acts, a tableax of Queen Philippa, with all her attendants, represented a most perfect and beautiful scene. The tableaux, "the Seasons," "Walls have ears," "Sleeping Beauty," and "Jealousy" were also well rendered, and deservedly applauded. The younger girls also took part in the set scenes, and the audience appeared much delighted with the entertainment given by the young ladies. The entertainment was brought to a close by the whole company of young performers assembling on the stage, and singing "God save the Queen."

KALBADEVI GIRLS' SCHOOL.

THE ceremony of distributing prizes to the successful students of the Kalbadevi Girls' School took place on Saturday evening in a large mandap erected in the Zaver Bang of the late Sheth Motichand Rughnathdass. The mandap was crowded by a large number of ladies and gentlemen who represented various castes of the Hindu community. Never before was such a large number of Hindu ladies seen in a mixed gathering like this present one. Among those present were H. H. Sir Vakhatsinghji, K.C.I.E., Thakore Saheb of Lunawada, accompanied by Mr. Dayabhai Ijatram, Naib Dewan, and Dr. Surajlal, Mathuramdass Dowlatjada, Chief Medical Officer, Rao Bahadur Krashnamukhram Atmaram Mehota, Rao Sahebs G. M. Sathe and V. S. Desai, Messrs. Rajaram Govindram, Smetham, of the firm of Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smetham (solicitors), Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Dulpatram Pranjiwandass Khakhar, Chunilal Motilal, share-broker, Raghavji Vyas, N. B. Masani, Doctors Chunilal Gordhandass Gundaria, V. S. Diwan, Master, Dalal, Mehota, the well-known China merchant Yue Lan Ching, and many others. The chair was occupied by R. B. Krashnamukhram Atmaram Mehota, Deputy Registrar of the High Court. The proceedings commenced by welcome songs, being sung by four young girls, whose melodious voices were listened to with great attention by the audience.

The report which was subsequently read showed that the school was founded in 1873, and the number of students was increasing every year. The school had 166 girls on the roll, showing an increase of 36 girls on the previous year, and these too belonging to respectable families. The results showed that the school was progressing well under the management of two lady-teachers and other male teachers, but much regret was expressed at the children leaving the institution just at the time when some taste was created in them for education. A majority of the prizes were the gifts of H.H. the Maharaja of Lunawada, who also distributed the prizes. Messrs. Damodardass Tapidass, Rajaram Govindran, Ranchhodass Narandass, Motilal Dalpatram, Dhimatram Navalram, Dr. Chunilal Gordhandass also contributed to the prize fund; but the gentleman who deserved the greatest praise was the Chinese gentleman Mr. Yue Lan Ching. His presents came as an agreeable surprise. Mr. R. S. Varajray S. Desai, Deputy Educational Inspector, complimented the Parsee community upon the rapid advance they had made in education, and said that although it was a pleasing circumstance to see so many Hindu ladies present for the first time that evening there was much that still required to be done as the country could never expect to flourish without female education.

The president who was received with great applause made a short but impressive speech on the progress of female education and tried to inculcate on the minds of the audience the necessity of house-hold education. Mr. Dalaptram Pranjiwandass Khakhar, who has spent nearly the whole of his life in the Educational Department in Bombay and Kathiawar and who has rendered the well-known drama of *Sakuntala* into Gujerati, spoke of the difficulties his friends Professor Dadabhoy Naoroji, Rao Saheb Mohanlal Ranchhoddass, the late lamented R. B. Pranlal Mathuramdass, Mr. Gangadass Kishordass, and others had experienced at the time when they first laid the foundation-stone of female education in Bombay, and said that the education that was now given was yet in its infancy, and herculean efforts were necessary to promote still further the cause of female education. He also added that morning and evening should classes to be opened under able lady-teachers for those who were not able to attend the school regularly.

Rao Saheb V. S. Desai then proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the Maharaja Saheb for his august presence.

In seconding this Mr. Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff said that such gatherings were sure to leave some impression on the audience, but much was yet to be done. He appealed to the parents and those interested in the condition of female education and amelioration, of their country to visit girls' schools in their vicinity to invite the school-friends of their daughters and sisters, with a view of fomenting mutual good-will, and for an interchange of ideas and thoughts; but towering over all these duties was that of contributing one's mite to girls' schools. A deep debt of gratitude was owing to the British Government for the introduction of female education into this country, as now the girls' school were transferred to the Municipality, it became all the more imperative for private individuals to aid these girls' schools, while thousands of rupees were spent on marriage festivities and caste dinners. It was to be regretted that this important matter was neglected. It behoved every one to have a kind of emulation in the matter of giving contributions. Mr. Madanlal regretted very much the absence of Mrs. Nora Scott who has identified herself with the cause of female education in all its phases, and suggested the advisability of pensioned Government officers and good respectable ladies forming themselves into committees for the furtherance of this cause.

The prizes consisted of books, *saris*, small pieces of silken cloth for *cholis*, and chinese curiosities. The girls entertained the audience at intervals by recitations, garbas, and an interesting dialogue. After the distribution of nosegays, garlands, and *pan-supari* the party separated.

MILITARY NEWS.

Major V. G. L. Eyre, 23rd Pioneers, has been appointed Second-in-Command of the 34th Pioneers.

Captain G. V. Kemphall, Royal Artillery, has been detailed for duty in the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department.

The undermentioned officers have been granted leave of absence :—Colonel A. W. R. Beohar, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to England, for one year on private affairs. Colonel F. W. Chatterton, Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, to England, for 182 days on private affairs. Captain T. St. C. Davidson, Leinster Regiment, to England, for six months on medical certificate. Major W. U. Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months on private affairs. Lieutenant S. B. Smith and Second-Lieutenant F. C. Quick, 1st Dragoon Guards, to Cashmere for six months on private affairs.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta University Senate on Saturday, proposals were submitted in connection with the appearance of certain examination-papers in the native newspaper *Sanjibani* and elsewhere before the examination. A committee that had been appointed to inquire into the subject recommended that the marks in the Sanskrit prose paper should be doubled, and the passing marks reduced from 25 to 20 per cent., and that the marks in the first half of the English prose paper should be doubled to meet the case of the questions in Sanskrit poetry and the second half of the English prose paper having been revealed.—Sir Alfred Croft proposed, and Babu Womesh Chunder Dutt seconded, the adoption of this recommendation.—Babu Raj Kumar Sarbadhicari moved an amendment that a fresh examination should be held on these subjects.—Dr. Warder seconded the amendment and urged that some drastic measures should be taken to prevent questions oozing out in this way.—After some discussion the Committee's recommendation was carried.

NEW RULES ABOUT WELL-ASSESSMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In my previous two letters I confined my criticism to one of the two main points on which the recent orders of Government have been issued, *i.e.*, to orders directing the application of the new scale generally to all districts "irrespective of receipts from well-assessment," and showed from recorded facts that this modification was in practice distinctly a *retrograde* measure, being in many respects in its practical effects directly in contravention to the avowed principles of the new policy of Government. A closer comparison of the old and the new scale further proves that the recent orders are equally harmful in their effects, even in regard to the second point, *i.e.*, to base the subsoil rates on the "acre rate" and not on "a ratio to the dry crop assessment."

2. To facilitate comparison, the old and new scales are given in the subjoined statement side by side :—

Old Scale (anna valuation per rupee).

Orders of subsoil strata in respect to sweet and brackish water.	Jhalod aluka.			Dholka Taluka.		
	Depths in feet.			Depths in feet.		
	14	14-22	22-30	24	24-34	34-45
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
1st order ...	2	1½	1	2	1½	1
2nd order ...	1½	1	½	1½	1	½
3rd order ...	1	1	½	1	½	...
4th order ...	½	½	...	½	...	...

New Scale (anna valuation per acre).

Orders of subsoil strata in respect to sweet and brackish water.	Rule applied generally to all districts.					
	Depths in feet.					
	8	8-14	14-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.
1st order ...	16	12	8	6	4	2
2nd order ...	12	8	6	4	2	1
3rd order ...	6	4	2	1	½	...
4th order ...	3	2	1	½	...	...

3. The points that strike most by comparison are :—

1.—The old scale in proposing the anna valuation per rupee distributes subsoil rates according to (1) quality of water, (2) depths of water, and (3) productiveness or capability of soil. The new scale of Col. Godfrey takes account of the first two conditions only, and proposes acre rates varying with depths.

2.—The old scale imposes light maximum rates of a uniform character as far as possible for all talukas alike, apart from the consideration of the depths at which water is obtainable, and distributes rates in a sliding scale according to varying depths as suits the conditions of each tract individually. The new scale proposes uniform rates for water obtainable at equal depths, without regard to the conditions of each tract.

3.—The old scale divides water-strata for each taluka in three classes of depths only, starting with different minimums and maximums as suits the conditions of each locality; while under the new scale as many as six classes, beginning from 8 feet and rising to 50 feet, have been proposed for all talukas alike.

4.—First as to acre rates. Under the old scale subsoil advantages are charged according to the "capability of soil," a principle which has been recognised as the very starting point of the Bombay Surv

has a distinct advantage of limiting the scope of classers in assigning different valuations according to varying depths—an operation which has to deal with many uncertain elements as pointed out by Col. Godfrey; whereas, under the new scale, proposing as many as six classes from 8 to 50 feet downwards to be applied alike to each taluka, for more numerous opportunities are afforded for practising corruption and oppression.

9.—The introduction of the system of the subsoil rates, into the district of Gujerat, is still in its experimental stage, and considerable anxiety as to working this system with great caution and moderation was wisely exhibited in the Government Resolution issued in July, 1884, while reviewing at length the principles of the new policy at the time of introducing the subsoil rates in Jhalod:—"27. Whether that experiment will be successful or not will depend (1) on the moderation of the rating for subsoil water advantage, and (2) on the accuracy with which that advantage is diagnosed. If the former operation is judicious and the latter successful, there can be no question; first, that the scheme will be a great benefit to occupants who now pay well rates, for they will pay a very small rate instead of a high one; secondly, that the scheme will attain the object in view by offering no discouragement but the contrary to the future construction of wells by private capital." "31. The only reasonable objection is that subsoil water may be taken into account as an element of value where it is not practically available. In other words that the existence of subsoil water advantage cannot be safely inferred on any evidence short of its actual use. But this remains to be proved."

In these circumstances it is all the more incumbent that the working of the new system in its experimental stage should be jealously watched and critically reviewed in its various stages. The two Government Resolutions (No. 2619, dated 26th March, 188, and No. 6015, dated 25th July, 1884, reviewing at length the principles of the new policy, were widely circulated for the information of the public. I wonder, therefore, why a similar course should not have been taken in respect to the recent Resolution which sanctions serious modifications in the recognised principles of the new policy.—Yours, &c.,

April 21. SYMPATHISER.

BOMBAY THEISTIC ASSOCIATION'S NIGHT SCHOOLS.

The distribution of prizes to the boys attending the night schools of the Bombay Theistic Association, was held on Monday evening at the Prarthana Samaj Mandir in Girgaum, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jardine presiding. The proceedings commenced with the boys singing songs of welcome and thanksgiving in Mahrathi; after which Dr. Athmaram Pandurang, the president of the Association, read the report from 1886 to 1889, from which the following are extracts:—

The last public exhibition of these schools was held in March 1885, since which date the committee have opened one new school at Byculla. This was generously maintained entirely at his own expense by the late Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohandas. But that gentleman died in November 1887, a few days after he had paid his annual contribution in advance. The school, therefore, became a charge on the general funds of the committee since the last quarter of 1888. Attempts were also made to open schools at Colaba and Nagdevi, but failed from one cause or another, which need not be stated here. The committee have, therefore, now in all in existence six schools. These are situated one each in Thakurdwar, Girgaum, Khetwadi, Dongri, Gaumdevi and Byculla. In spite of the new school opened at Byculla, the number of pupils fell off by 34 at the end of 1889. During the last two years, the number of new admissions also had been smaller than in the preceding years, and the average attendance has declined in the same porportion. This decrease, however, is accounted for by the fact that new schools have been opened at Byculla and Dongri by Christian missionaries, and at Girgaum by a private gentleman, which attract a number of pupils who would otherwise enter the schools of the committee. The total number on the rolls at the end of 1889 was 232. The daily average attendance for all the schools is 168. The number on the rolls at any time does not, however, afford an adequate idea of the extent of the committee's educational work in any given year. The generality of pupils enter the schools to learn just enough to be able to read and write their vernacular, pick up a smattering of English and a little of arithmetic, and as soon as they are able to do this, they cease to attend the schools. In this way as many as 2,714 persons entered the schools during the last four years, and no less than 2,748 left with an amount of elementary education suited to their requirements. The schools, however, continue to maintain their popularity with all classes of the people. The number of pupils standing on the rolls at the end of last year was 232. The subjects of study continue to be substantially the same as before. English classes are attached to all the schools, except that at Gumdevi. But it is proposed shortly to open one here, too. Under the new grant-in-aid rules it is no longer necessary to teach in the night classes all the studies prescribed for day-schools under the Government standards. This removes the difficulty felt in previous years of teaching elementary history and geography to pupils who do not care to learn them, in order to meet the requirements of the Government standards. The quality of the teaching continues to give the same satisfaction to the educational authorities as before. The Director of Public Instruction observes in his report that "the night schools of the Theistic Association in Bombay continue to do good work." Further testimony in the same direction is afforded by the amount of the Government grant, which has increased, though to a small extent, from year to year. The total income on account of the schools during the period of four years under report amounted to Rs. 4,800-6-2, and Rs. 114-5-1 represented the balance in hand at the beginning of 1886, giving in all a total of Rs. 4,914-11-3 to meet the actual expenses of the schools. The net expenditure during the same period amounted, as shown in the same statement, to Rs. 4,231-14-2, which should leave a balance of Rs. 682-13-1; but the sum of Rs. 155-9-10 was written off, as explained in the footnote to the statement of expenditure. The net balance available for expenditure during the current year, therefore, is Rs. 527-3-3. But although the accounts show a balance, the committee regret to find that the amount of subscriptions and donations is diminishing year by year. This cannot but interfere with the development of these schools, as with continual apprehensions of failing resources, the committee cannot well venture to extend their operations, nor incur additional expenditure in supplying some of the most urgent wants of the schools already established. To this circumstance the committee begs to draw the attention of all who sympathise with its work. During the period under report the committee have much pleasure in stating that they received the following donations:—From His Highness the Rao of Cutch, Rs. 200; His Highness the Maharaja Holkar of Indore, Rs. 300; His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Bhavnagar, Rs. 100; total Rs. 600. The committee tender their best thanks to all these donors, as well as to regular subscribers and others who have assisted it in a variety of ways. Similar thanks are due to H. H. the Raja Saheb of Akalkot for a donation of Rs. 50, which he has lately made; and to Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon and Co., and also to Messrs. Vasudev Moreshwar Potdar, Messrs. V M Walwekar and Co., Javji Dadaji, Narayan Govind Madgaokar and Narayan Ramchandra Sohoni, for their supply, free of charge, of prize books to be presented on this occasion. Before concluding this report, the committee feel it their duty to publicly acknowledge the loss they have sustained in the dapth which followed a very brief illness in March 1887, of their late secretary, Mr. Luxman Ganesh Munj, who for eight years laboured so hard and with such zeal and ability for the interests of their schools. Such services as he rendered gratuitously to the committee in the midst of various other duties of his own, the committee feel they should not have been able to obtain from a paid secretary, even if they had the means to engage one. The night schools are, in fact, the result of his unaided labours, and, so long as they exist, will continue to perpetuate among us the memory of his solid and disinterested services in their behalf. The committee have also to record an expression of their deep regret at the death, which took place in December 1887, of Mr. Bal Manguesh Wagle, one of their oldest members, who, besides paying his monthly subscription, was ever ready to, render any personal service which was asked of him in the interests of the night schools.

The chairman, having distributed prizes of books, said he hoped he would not detain them too long with his remarks; for when one's friends asked him to preside at a meeting like this, there was the possibility of the speaker saying too much. The gentlemen who had worked during the last six years in managing the schools, and in so doing had freely given their time, their thoughts, their learning, and their money, with a view to promote their usefulness, deserved every praise and every encouragement. They had worked in a quiet and modest manner. It was a pleasure to him, and he was sure it must be a pleasure to Mr. Justice Telang, who was present, to meet that evening gentlemen who had been engaged in the generous work which the Association had undertaken. It was gratifying to learn that as many as 2,748 boys had during the last four years left the schools with an amount of elementary education suited to their requirements; that is, they had left the schools with new means of enjoyment which might be very useful to them in their course through life. They knew that a great many of the labouring classes had a great difficulty in making both ends meet; and when they managed somehow to send their children to these schools, they sent them with the object of giving them a rise in life; which shewed that they appreciated the advantages of learning, and desired to profit by them. It was to be noticed that the schools got the benefit of the Government grant, which was increasing year after year, though in small sums; but as the advantage held out by these schools became better known, it was to be hoped that they would be more largely availed of. It was a gratifying sign of progress among the Hindu booksellers of Bombay that some of them had been charitable enough to make a free gift of books for distribution as prizes to the pupils of these schools. It was a particular pleasure to the chairman to be present at that evening's distribution of prizes. The Judges were, by a strict etiquette, prevented from making too frequent appearance in public assemblies; and in England the feeling was so strong that no judge would attend even a parliamentary or municipal election. But in gatherings of a nature like the present, for the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people, it was a new pleasure to him (the chairman) to attend; for it was for the first time he learned of the existence of these night schools. It was owing only to the modesty of the managers of the schools that their quiet and useful work was not more widely known and recognised; but the chairman was sure that, as it became better known, it would be more generally appreciated and encouraged. (Applause.)

Mr. V. A. Modak proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman, which was carried with acclamation.

The chairman, in acknowledging thanks, said that Mrs. Jardine would have been present at the meeting, but was unavoidably prevented.

Flowers were presented to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

THE MEDICAL STUDENT.

It is pleasant to know that the medical profession is looking up, writes the *St. James's Gazette*. The astonishing fortune left by the late Sir William Gull seems to have impressed every one. Even Sir Gorgius Midas will hardly be able to look down upon a "heminent sawbones" for the future, and the rays of glory which emanate from six fat figures will cast their light upon the whole profession. They have, indeed, already done so, and penetrated as far as that humble individual the medical student. When Mr. Gladstone made a speech the other day at Guy's Hospital Medical School, on the occasion of the opening of a residential college for students, he inevitably referred to the eminent physician who had been so great an ornament of that institution, and it was generally felt that consideration is properly due to a body of young men anyone of whom may hereafter leave a fortune of £344,000. Sir W. Gull's example ought really to be very encouraging to medical students, for he started with even less advantages than most; and though the amassing of wealth is not the highest object in life, it is a good solid sensible object and a very proper incentive to work. It is at least the surest way of commanding general respect. Perhaps nothing that Sir W. Gull did in his lifetime has seemed quite so beautiful to the world at large as the contents of his will; and the youngest frequenter of the dissecting-rooms will not only feel himself elevated by the potentiality of securing the praise of all men, but will also be recognised in the eyes of the world as possessing that potentiality. This is as it should be. Mr. Gladstone said truly that the social and worldly status of the medical profession had improved wonderfully within a comparatively recent period. It has and it is still improving. But the honour bestowed on the butterfly has not hitherto been extended to the grub. The young man reading for the Bar or for ordination is an acceptable member of society anywhere—is almost a catch. Mammas remember that judges and bishops emerge from such as these. But the medical student (O word of fear, unpleasing to a high-toned ear!) is supposed to be still an almost unmentionable creature engaged in a mysterious process known as "walking the hospitals," when he does not happen to be occupying an apartment at the police station for disorderly conduct as some disreputable place of entertainment. One can hardly wonder that respectability looks askance at him; for every one who is "run in" for making a row invariably describes himself as a medical student or is so described by the police, who have a great respect for tradition. And then we have the unimpeachable authority of anti-vivisectors for the fact that the physiological laboratory with its nameless horrors exists for the purpose of rearing up a "race of young devils."

Now, however, this ill name may have been once deserved, we make bold to say that in the present day no prejudice has less foundation. Medical students are not a collection of "moral miracles" by any means, and there are good and bad amongst them; but taken as a class, they will compare favourably—very favourably—with any other class of young men in London. And there are good reasons why this should be so. In the first place, they have to work much harder than any other men or boys of their age. The immense improvement in knowledge and capacity exhibited by the medical profession of recent years has been won by the hard work and high standard demanded of students by modern examinations. Within the memory of men still living and practising entrance to the profession was obtained by a single examination at "the Hall" or "the College;" and many anecdotes are told of the casual way in which that examination was occasionally conducted, reminding one of similar stories at certain university colleges where prowess with the oar or the willow was esteemed more than a compensation for imperfect acquaintance with the classics. Now the medical examinations, public and private, have become almost innumerable, and none is of a perfunctory character. It is impossible for a man to obtain the higher degrees or diplomas unless he "knows his work" very thoroughly; and the highest tests of all are of a severity far beyond that of any other pass examinations whatever. Only the most assiduous labour can enable men of even good capacity to prepare themselves in the four, five, or six years at their disposal. When the ordinary work-day is over—when young fellows in banks or offices are free to go and amuse themselves—the medical student with an examination in view has still half his labour before him. Class and lecture rooms are comparative trifles; the hardest work has to be done at home in leisure hours. And the only time when he has not an examination in view is when he has just turned his back on one.

In the second place the modern medical student is well looked after. His footsteps are dogged by certificates of attendance, and by formal and informal examinations day by day; and if he is not pretty well up to the scratch, he is first noted, then warned, then censured, and then dismissed. He really is not allowed to be idle and dissolute; and, to do him justice, he seldom wishes to be. Students of medicine take an extraordinary interest in their studies. They seem to think, and they certainly talk, of hardly anything else. They are examining each other all day long. A meets B, and the conversation is not of the weather or politics, the Academy or recent fiction, as among other well conducted people; but A produces a bone from his pocket and says, "What's that?" "Scaphoid." "Right or left?" And B, earnestly regarding it for a while, essays to answer the question. Student conversation consists largely of asking and answering conundrums. Then again students have not, as a rule, much money to spend on dissipation. The story told of a great surgeon who afterwards became the glory of his profession, that he used to go and buy a pennyworth of sweets to stay his hunger because he could not afford a meal, might be told with variations, of many another struggling young fellow. And in the fourth place, in addition to plain living, there is now-a-days a leaven of high thinking among students. An increasing number of university men of high attainments go in for medicine. In a comparatively limited circle of medical students we have known an exceptionally distinguished senior wrangler, an equally brilliant senior classic, several first-class men, and scholars of their colleges to say nothing of one of the most famous oarsmen who ever stroked the Oxford boat. Finally, it must not be forgotten that a good many students are very young; and being so, are not a bit more noisy and silly than ordinary schoolboys of the same age.

Much more might be said; but it is to be hoped that the time is coming when justice will be done to the doctor *in posse* as it has already been to the doctor *in esse*. As for residential colleges, such as that just opened at Guy's, they are excellent, not because they protect the morals of the student—which is rubbish—but because they house him near his work and save him time, expense, and needless labour.

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SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD ON LEPROSY IN INDIA.

[*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*]

The references in the "Code of Manu" to "*white*-[leprosy]" are less diagnostic, therefore, than even the description of *saraath* in Leviticus XIII., and they in no way uphold the ghostly awe of leper in India, where it is to be directly attributed to the later legends of the mediæval Puranas.*

There are, in short, only two indisputable proofs of the identity of the modern forms of leper with the mediæval and antique. The first is Holbein's picture [1516] at Ausburg, of St. Elizabeth feeding leperds, who here present exactly such illustrations of the disease as one observes in India in the direfullest examples of it, combining both blotchy and tubercular leper. The second proof is afforded by the Greek and Latin names—*elephantiasis*, *elephantis*, and *elephas*—given to the tubercular form of leper. We never shall be able to tell what the ancients exactly meant by *lepra*, beyond that it was a foully furfuraceous cutaneous excrustation of some sort or other, nor by *leuke*. But there is no mistaking the meaning of the terms *elephas* and *elephantiasis*, as descriptive of the similitude the soft, elastic human skin assumes, under the tubercular variety of true leper, to the hard, nodular hide of the pachydermatous elephant.

This type of leper, however, was not known in Europe before the 1st centdry B.C., and Lucretius is the first to mention it, B.C. 50; and he distinctly says [vi., 1112-3]: "There is the Elephant disease, which is generated beside the streams [Delta] of the Nile, in the midst of Egypt, and nowhere else."

"Est Elephas morbus qui propter flumina Nili
Gignitur, Ægypto in media, neque preterea
usquam."

After him comes Pliny, A.D. 79, who [xxvi., 5] tells us that "Elephantiasis" was unknown in Italy before the time of Ptolemy, and came originally from Egypt; and the contemporary Greek writer Aritæus, who names it both *elephas* and *elephantiasis*.‡ Next the mathematician Firmicus, A.D. 340, describes one afflicted with elephant disease as "elephantiacus" and "elephanticus"; and Isidorus, the grammarian, A.D. 674, names it "elephanticus morbus." It became endemic in Italy during the 7th century A.D., and in Germany and France in the 8th century and in England in the 10th. It came into Italy through Syria and Asia Proconsularis, and was probably known on the Phœnician coast of Syria as early as in the Delta of the Nile. The terror of the Elephantiasis of Tyre survived in the mediæval phrase "Lepra Syri"; that is, of Sour or Tyre, the Sarranus of Columella [ix., 4, 4 and x., 287] and Virgil [Geo. ii., 507], and Sarra of Plautus [Truc. ii., 2]. In any case, just as we find that in India and in Norway leper in both its kinds is apparently propagated by eating half-putrid salted fish, so we learn that the Syrians objected to an exclusive fish diet, as causing swellings and ulcerations of the limbs, ‡ and propitiated their goddess Atargatis [Der-*ceto*], a form of Aphrodite, by offerings of representations of fishes in metal. Thus Ovid (Fasti, ii., 473) sings:—

"Hence, Syrians hate to eat that kind of fishes;
Nor is it fit to make their gods their dishes."
"Inde nefas ducunt genus hoc imponere mensis
Nec violant timidi piscibus ora Syri."

It is this "elephant disease" that is the scourge of India; and, probably, it was during the great growth of ancient commerce, from the 6th century B. C. to the 6th century A. D., that the agonising malady was gradually introduced among the littoral-nations of the Indian peninsula, and along the shores of the Indian Ocean generally, from its aboriginal habitat in the Delta of the Nile, and the narrow Phœnician coast shut in beween the Mediterranean Sea and the Lebanon mountains, in the same manner as it was almost synchronously introduced from Egypt and Syria into Greece and Italy.

In India it prevails chiefly among the Hindus, and affects the males among them in far larger proportion than the females. All the cases of Hindus that came under my observation in Dr. Bhau Daji's practice were from the estuaries of rivers, as is so much the case with cancer in this country, and they were invariably associated with a diet largely made up of pickles of all kinds and candied preserves.

The disease has, to all outward seeming, considerably increased since the British occupation of the country, and that notwithstanding the improved sanitary conditions introduced under our administration. But this is probably merely a sort of ocular delusion, resulting from our interference with the orthodox native method of dealing with the visitation, so soon as its true character is manifested, and there is no longer any hope of its yielding to medicinal or sacramental treatment. The divine course on a family that elephantiasis is believed by the Hindus to betoken can be removed only by the immolation, or the suffocation in some sacred stream or tank, of its victim, or by burying him in a newly dug grave. But under the British rule this is either suicide or mrder, and cannot possibly be done on any enlarged and properly prophylactic scale.

Some years ago in the Punjab, as Sir Mountstuart E Grant-Duff has related, the father of a family having been laid low with leper, was for some time most carefully nursed by his two sons, the only surviving members of his household. Nothing could exceed the tenderness and self-denial of their care of him; but as the disease advanced and became hopeless he insisted on being taken to be drowned in the neighbouring river, and, after much resistance, the dutiful youths at last consented to do their father's bidding, and bore him away to the purifying stream, and laid him beside it, and reverently and affectionately held him down in it until he was dead. But they were at once put upon their trial for murder, and convicted and condemned to be hanged. Fortunately the sentence came under the review of Mr. T. H Thornton, C. S. I. [afterward Lord Lytton's Foreign Secretary], who rightly understood the people and their conduct, and, by a merciful perversion of the English law on the matter, determined their crime to be one abetting suicide, and not murder, and thus got the young men off with a nominal punishment. In another case, mentioned to me by Mr. Thornton himself, the father of a family, finding that he was irremediably leprous, built up his own funeral-pyre, and calling his household together, read to them from its summit the "Shastras" commanding him to expiate the curse that through his sins had been brought upon them, and then set fire to the pile, and perished in the flames. The living burial of leperds was at one time, Mr. Thornton tells me, widely practised in the Punjab. But this high stoical fashion of dealing with the outcasts of a cruel disease, and yet more cruel superstition, we have abolished; and with the natural consequence that leperds have greatly increased in apparent numbers, until now they are to be seen everywhere in India.

This is not becoming under any circumstances, and might in certain conditions prove a source of considerable danger; for although in its ordinary endemic phase leper is not actively contagious, there is no saying, now that it has become so widely distributed in India, whether at any moment it might not pass into an epidemic phase, as when Europe was decimated by it in the Middle Ages. Then it came in with the Crusaders returning from the Holy Land, just as it had previously come into Italy with the soldiers of Pompey returning from Syria and Asia Minor; and now once more it seems to be finding its way westward in the wake of our English Eastern commerce; especially since a direct passage for the trade of the Indian Ocean was opened into the Mediterranean Sea through the Suez Canal. An unavoidable and heavy, if not pressing, responsibility is therefore, laid upon the Government of India to take the necessary, simple, and highly efficacious measures, dictated as well by modern science as by the experience of this and other European countries in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries for its suppression. The many questions of scientific interest to be investigated in connection with it may never receive a completely satisfactory solution; but the practical points are that leper can be extirpated by the segregated isolation of the leprous, and can be prevented reappearing spontaneously in a country from which it has once been eradicated, by the amelioration of the sanitary conditions of its inhabitants, particularly as affecting their food.

This is sufficiently proved by the whole history of leper in modern Europe. It was by these means that the plague was stayed in England, where at one time there was a Lazar House [Lazaretto] in every one of our larger towns. Here in London one was built by William Pole, yeoman to Edward IV., on the site of the present Smallpox Hospital in Whittington place,¶ Salisbury Road, at the foot of Highgate Hill, as you proceed northward out of Holloway. It was dedicated to St. Anthony, but was always known as "the Lazar House at Holloway." Early in the fifteenth century another was established at Kingsland, near the south-eastern corner of the road leading to Ball's Pond, where the turnpikegate was afterwards put up. It was called "Le Lokes," that is, "the Enclosed," "the Guarded," "the Locked," a name still borne by "the Lock Hospital" at Paddington. After the Reformation it was annexed to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. There used to be "a Loke for lepers" also in Kent Street, in the Borough, and one was formerly attached to Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge; and another stood on the north side of the so-called "Green" in front of Tattersall's. Earlier than any of these was the ancient hospital for "maiden lepers," now represented by St. James's Palace; and the hospital in the parish of St. Giles's, founded in 1118 by Queen Matilda, as "a cell," to the larger institution at Burton Lazars in Leicestershire. St. James's, St. Giles's and Burton Lazars, in Leicestershire, were the three oldest houses for leperds in England. The Lizard Point in Corn-well and Lezardieux† in Brittany are both said to take their names from the leper-houses, dedicated to St. Lazarus, that once stood in these isolated spots. Altogether over a hundred hospitals once existed in England for the segregation of leperds and by the writ of "Leproso amovendo" the authorities of a parish could at any time be compelled to remove leprous persons to the nearest of them. By pursuing this treatment leper began at last in the fifteenth century to decline all over Europe, and it was practically extinguished by the eighteenth century, although it was not until 1741 that the last leperd died in Scotland in the Shetlands,‡ while the last recorded case in Ireland occurred at Waterford so late as 1775.

The gradual introduction in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries of the use of fresh instead of potted meats in winter and of pot-herbs and salads as articles of daily diet during the summer months of the year, as also the substitution of constant changes of clean linen and cotton underclothing for flannel—worn until it fell from the body in filthy rags—further contributed to the extinction of leper from Europe. The history of the disease in Norway during the last thirty years has been to the same general effect.

But if the attempt to drive leper out of India is to be entirely successful, it will probably be found necessary to aim simultaneously at the expulsion also of syphilis. Without ever being able to demonstrate it, Dr. Bhau Daji always suspected the existence of some obscure connection between them. Of course, when whole populations are saturated with syphilis, as is the case in many parts of Western and Southern India, there is a general lowering of their vitality, that of itself intensifies the vitiated conditions favourable, where the constitutional predisposition already exists, to the development of leper. But this is not what Dr. Bhau Daji had in view. He was possessed by the idea of a far closer relation between the two diseases, and seemed to consider that where there was a tendency to leper, its actual manifestation, particularly in instances of unusual and otherwise unaccountable aggravation, was often due to the stimulus communicated to the system by the introduction into it of the specific virus of syphilis. In the Himalayan valleys the two diseases are certainly very remarkably associated, if in no ways interdependent in their baneful activity. It is further noteworthy that they are not distinguished from each other by the natives of Ceylon, and are indiscriminately named by them *paranghee*, here emphatically "the Portuguese" pest. "Post voluptatem misericordia" was the inscription borne on one of the old London Lazar-houses. Possibly it merely reflected, in proverbial phrase, the old religious prejudice against lepers as sinners above all men, but it does also seem to indicate a popularly recognised sequence of cause and effect between a sensual life and leper, and it undoubtedly suggests that the disorder may, from the earliest times, in its more serious forms have had at least one of its origins in some independently developed Old World contamination cognate with the syphilis of America. I am not entitled to publicly express an opinion of my own on a medical question of this sort, my self-gained knowledge of leper having regard only to the history of its geographical propagation¶ and that chiefly on account of the indirect light it throws on the history of the decorative arts of India. But I naturally took a keen professional interest also in Dr. Bhau Daji's speculations on the point, and the tentative hypothesis I early formulated with reference to it was that syphilis, and, aboriginally, leper, were respectively active American and passive Ethiopian types of a protean disease that tends to generate itself wherever bodily cleanliness, particularly in respect of the things dealt with in Leviticus xv. and similar passages of the Code of Manu, and the Shayast La-shayast of the Parsis, is habitually neglected.‖

This is obviously a very difficult question, but nevertheless it demands deliberate and circumstantial consideration. Leper can certainly be stamped out, and syphilis itself is beginning to show unmistakeable signs of obsolescence, and that not merely in consequence of the improved sanitary conditions of the world, but from the gradual exhaustion of its inherent hurtfulness. If then for no other reason than this, that "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether" would probably within two generations make a lasting end of syphilis, and, apart altogether from any hypothesis of its possible alligation with local forms of leper, it would appear most desirable to combine with the efforts directed against the latter, a regularly organised endeavour for the complete extinction of the former obscene disease within, at least, the limits of British India. It was inflicted on India by the first nation of Christendom that adventured into the pagan East; and if, as may reasonably be suspected, its presence there serves to intensify the vernacular leper, it has indeed been twice accursed to the country, where, so long as it is allowed to prevail, it will remain the shamefulest of stigmas on the Christian civilisation of the West. I feel strongly, therefore, that, if we are to succeed in the present movement for the alleviation of leper in India, we must, and all the more unhes tatingly in view of the humiliating history of syphilis in that country, combine the religious obligations of penitence and reparation, with the burden and the glory of a great imperial and international work of duty and mercy.

GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

* The *Bawishya Purana*, which is of very late date, is most instructive on the point. Unfortunately it has never been printed in the original Sanskrit, and I cannot therefore give the Sankarit name of the disease of eight varieties, assumed by Colebook, in a well-known passage of the Digest [iii., 309], to be true leper, and certain of the varieties of which certainly are true leper. These eight varieties are, according to the translation:—1, "blisters on the feet"; 2, "a deformity of the generative organs," the reference probably being to the satyriacal form of "elephantiasis"; 3, "cutaneous fissures"; 4, "elephantiasis"; 5, "ulcers"; 6, "coppery blotches" [*Lepra maculosa*]; 7, "black leprosy" [?"Lepra Græcorum" *i.e.*, "of the highest degree of scabbed ness or a universal canker of the whole body" of old writers]; and 8, "white leprosy" ["Lepra Mosaica"]. Of these only 4 and 6 are certainly forms of true leper, and 6 may be "Satyriasis." But the *Bawishya Purana* distinctly states that *the worst of all is the eight*, "white leprosy," and simply because it is the stigma of the sins of the sufferer or of his ancestors. According to the Puranic ordinances leper excludes not only from the domestic sacrifices, but from the inheritance of property: but distinctly not on account of the disease itself, and only because of the inward invisible offence against the gods of which it is supposed to be the outward and visible sign; for if the sin be repented of the right to inherit is restored to the leperd, although his leper remain,—as it must in case of true leper; whereas, if the sin be unrepented of, although the disease may be cured,—as might happen in the case of one of the non-malignant cutaneous eruptions grouped by classical Arabic and Sanskrit writers under the generic term we translate by "leprosy"—then the bar to inheritance continues to operate, even against the sinner's heirs, and that although they be adopted heirs.

† In Abraham Fleming's *Nomenclator*, "imprinted at London for Ralph Newberie and Henrie Denham, 1585," "the leprosie" is defined as "a disease that maketh the skin rough and coloured like an Elephant's skinne, with blacke wannish spots, and dry parched scales and scurfe."

‡ Carew, in his *Survey of Cornwall*, published in the reign of James I., attributes leper to "the disorderly eating of sea-fish *newly taken*, and principally the liveor of them, not well prepared, soused, pickled, or condited."

¶ Removed from King's Cross in 1860, to make room for the Great Northern Railway Station.

† Compare the French word "ladrerie" for leper or leprosy, formed from the name of St. Lazarus, the patron saint of leperds, who still is called St. Ladre over all the north of France. "Lazar" for leper is formed, through the French *lazare*, Latin *Lazarus*, *eight*, "white leprosy," and simply because it is the stigma of the sins of the sufferer or of his ancestors. Greek Asgapos, from the Hebrew *Eleazar*, *i.e.*, Elazar, "God-helped." "Lazzaroni," formed from the Italian *lazzarino*, a "leper," is the descriptive term applied by the Spanish viceroys to the rabble of Naples.

‡ Dr. Edmonston is said to have met with a dubious case in Edinburgh in 1809. The noblest of of Scotch victims to leprosy was, of course, Robert the Bruce.

¶ Gained in independently following the lines of inquiry indicated by the late Sir James Y. Simpson in the *Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. lv.

‖ Compare Ovid, A: A: II., 329-30.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the boms, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates guthe wels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every, where at Is ½ per bottle Wholesale oy the Anglo, American Drug Com any, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

STORM WARNINGS IN INDIA.

The *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* has the following:—

Should meteorological data be compiled at shipping ports, and published locally, or can the necessary information be collected at an interior station, and supplied with the same practical effect as the former? The storm warnings and weather reports are furnished to the Meteorological Office in London, and the conclusions drawn therefrom distributed to all parts of the United Kingdom by wire. A local observatory might be used to disseminate probable changes in winds and weather; but to render the services of the staff effective, it would be indispensable that they should be placed in electrical communication with distant stations. In India, it is considered that there should be proper meteorological offices at such ports as Rangoon, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Kurrachee. The same remarks would apply to those places as to an observatory elsewhere. Those five chief ports of British India would have to be in telegraphic connection with each other, and, also, with stations inland. At the general meeting of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, reference was made to the complete system of storm warnings which had been established for the western coast, commencing on September 1st, 1889, the details of which had been completely worked out in conjunction with the Trustees of the Port, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Port Officer; but the weak feature in the arrangement was, in the opinion of the Association, its being carried out at Simla. The underwriters, merchants, and other kindred bodies at Bombay consider that the meteorological head-quarters should be worked locally. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, president of the Bombay Underwriters' Association, said that in the opinion of those well informed the operating from Simla was entirely due to the disposal by the Supreme Government, on the ground of economy, of the services of a scientific gentleman who had made the subject one of special study. Had the Government, he remarked, retained his services, and incurred the expenditure of supplying him with meteorological data, which they are now doing for the daily weather charts, they would have been satisfied, but as it is, they must simply wait and watch, and see whether Simla can carry out what she professes to be able to do. According to the observations of Mr. Beaufort there does not appear to have been much need of a meteorological bureau. He is reported to have said that the number of casualties met with by vessels trading with Bombay had been remarkably few. The coasting steamer Arcot in October, 1837, after grounding in the Hooghly, capsized, and the country-owned sailing ship County of Bute went ashore in January near Viravul, and became a total wreck. In June, 1887, the steamer Lamport left Bombay for the Mediterranean, with a cargo of wheat and seed, and was never heard of again, while the melancholy disappearance of the coasting steamer Vaiturna in November, 1888, on her voyage from Cutch Mandvi to Bombay, with her living freight of over 760 souls completes the list of total losses during two years. The wreck of the Vaiturna created an impression that the catastrophe would not, in all probability, have happened had there been means at command to give warning. This may be perfectly true, and if admonitions are of value, they should not be neglected. If the master of the Vaiturna had seen a storm signal displayed it is possible he would have sought shelter, but there can be no certainty on this point. It is better, however, to err on the right than on the wrong side of caution, and as intimations of rising storms can be communicated by electricity over immense districts in India an opportunity is presented of perfecting the system. The Vaiturna disaster is accountable for the expense incurred on the part of the Indian Government in diffusing weather intelligence. As the telegraph can beat the velocity of the greatest hurricane ever known in speed, the passage of strong winds can be notified; and if vessels are about to leave port it is open to masters to take advantage of the warnings for the safety of their ships and the lives of their crews and passengers. But the question for consideration remains to be treated. Where should meteorological offices be located? Simla is admirably situated for gathering weather indications, and judging of opposing elements. We presume that Simla is telegraphically connected with every station of importance from whence news can be had. If this be so there should be no difficulty in distributing storm warnings. This local *versus* central agency has been mooted in Great Britain, and there are advocates for port institutions. No local department can, however, be thoroughly efficient that is not posted in outside movements. In Scotland it has been urged that warnings could have been given from the observatory at Ben Nevis long before the London office had prepared its diagnosis and been in a position to set the telegraph in motion. We see no reason why the local stations should not be permitted to give warnings within limited districts, but local knowledge cannot be equal or superior to that which is gained by an office embracing a wider sphere

M. JULES SIMON ON THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

M. JULES SIMON thinks the Emperor intelligent, anf. that he has matured in his own mind a course od policy in which he means to persevere. William II. is good-hearted, that is plain. He has a contempt for what is underhand in Statecraft, and thinks the right thing is the expedient thing. This came out in his conversation. It is now appearing in his withdrawal of the Reptilian Fund from the papers, and a change in the attitude of the Berlin Press towards France is not unlikely. The course followed towards France by German diplomatists accredited to this country has always been correct, and never seemed unfriendly, but Ambassadors spoke one way and the official newspapers another. They behaved in the same way towards Switzerland, to the Emperor's openly-expressed annoyance. Europe may see in the course of the year more surprising things than the presence of French delegates at a Socialist Conference at Berlin promoted by the Emperor.

Differences arose at the Conference between M. Jules Simon and M. Delahaye, because the former did not admit that the latter represented Socialist French workmen. He had received his commission, like the other delegates, from M. Spuller, and so merely represented the French Government, and was bound strictly to observe his instructions, but it was arranged that M. Delahaye was nevertheless to be allowed to declare what a sense of his duty to his Socialist friends urged him to say at a plenary meeting. So he spoke with judgment and moderation. Everything he said was well taken. The Prince-Bishop of Breslau, Mgr. Kopp, thought the paper M. Delahaye read capital, and proposed that it should be annexed to the Minutes. M. Jules Simon thinks Prince Bismarck the most unaffected person he ever met. As the eminent delegate was one day in his room at the Kaiserhof writing, there was a knock at the door, and then a person of commanding air and stature entered with two mastiffs. Holding out his hand as he advanced, he said in good French, "I am Bismarck," and when he sat down talked as freely as though he were with an old friend. He talked of Paris, of M. Thiers, and then of his own affairs, and said, "I am so glad to get rid of the official harness and have time to reflect a little before I come to the end of my tether. Country life agrees with me. I have become quite a forester and plant more trees than I cut down. I have 40,000 acres of forest. It is more interesting now to be looking after them than fretting about State affairs." He came to the Palace of the Crown Prince to see the delegates there, and verbally invited the French and English Plenipotentiaries to coma and dine with him. He had them separately, so as to be able to speak nothing but French or English. He surprised the former by his homeliness and his way of putting them at their ease, talking to them of his children when they were little, his dogs, his farms, distillery, garden, and many other things about which a Frenchman of his station would have said nothing to a stranger. French books and quantities of them lay about in the drawing room. When trouble with insomnia Prince Bismarck finds a French author the best company. His wife is also fond of French light and serious reading finding it the least fatiguing. She is a well-informed woman, and as open mannered as the Prince.

The *National Zeitung* publishes a telegram from its Paris correspondent, stating that M. Jules Simon, after declaring that he was surprised at the accuracy and extent of the Emperor William's knowledge, expressed himself in the following words: "The German Emperor has greatly changed. He has been falsely represented to us for some months."

LOVELY, Delicate, and Pure Complexion, soft and fair hands and arms, are assured to those ladies who use Rowland's Kalydor, which is a most healing soothing, and refreshing preparation for the face and arms. It eradicates freckles, redness, roughness, chaps, irritations, sunburn, tan, cut

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

WHEN an officer of volunteers is gazetted honorary Colonel of the Corps, observes the *Broad Arrow*, the natural inference is that it is the fitting reward of services rendered over an extended period to that Corps. When a gentleman who has never been enrolled in the ranks of the volunteer force becomes an honorary Colonel the inference is that either he must be a very distinguished gentleman of high social position or of great influence in the district whence the members of the Corps are drawn—an animated bait to attract the volunteer fishes. If he is neither one nor the other the only inference is that he is willing to contribute pretty heavily; in other words, to purchase the privilege of wearing an uniform on which he can display such civil and foreign decorations he may have acquired by a successful dealing in produce generally, West India or South American, as the case may be. The gazetting of these sham Colonels does not tend to raise the status of the force, although if rumour is not, as she often is a liar, the pecuniary assistance the H. C.'s afford in the hour of need is anything but trifling. It is not conducive to a very high standard of military morality for a volunteer commanding officer to find himself "between the devil and the deep sea," between the sheriff's officers with their grip on the clothing and accoutrements of the regiment, and the necessity of appealing to the honorary Colonel to pay for his honorary magnificence by writing cheques for four or five hundred pounds at a time to make good deficits which ought not to exist, and virtually to take upon himself liabilities far in excess of that amount, and it is none too soon that the War Office has decided to make "considerable alteration in the system and policy of the administration of volunteer corps, and that volunteer financial accounts will be subjected to closer supervision and inspection under regulations of a more stringent nature."

The Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, Colonel the Right Hon. J. H. A. Macdonald, C.B. (Lord Kingsburgh), the commanding officer of the Forth Volunteer Brigade, lectured on "Infantry Drill" at the Royal United Service Institution on Friday (28th ult.) In the course of his remarks he said:—According to the code of the military martinet no man could be made a good soldier without first making him a wooden soldier. As a high authority had said, "Regulation books say that the position of the soldier should be free and unconstrained, but instead of this we get him into an unnatural and almost ridiculous attitude, cramping and straining his body from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet." Even the book still sinned in this respect. It, as had been lately pointed out, put the soldier's heels together as no man ever stood on a battle-field from the Creation till now, straightening out his fingers as stiffly as those of a wooden globe stretcher, as no man ever set his fingers in a battle or anywhere else in this world except in a fit, and making him stand by the hour at a time in broiling sun, or piercing wind, or biting frost, in an attitude dangerous to the lungs and heart, and which it was contrary to every principle of humanity and science to keep him in for a long time without the relief of rest. Those were strong words, he knew, but they were the truth, and nothing but the truth. Many men had been sent back to civil life ruined or seriously impaired in that most vital part, the chest, by our unpractical mode of parading and keeping men for long stretches of time in a position of constraint, which was called "setting up."

To judge from the recent action of an officer (not the general) in high command at Woolwich, observes the *Army and Navy Gazette*, the discipline of the Royal Artillery is unsatisfactory. A subaltern officer recently committed the irregularity of mounting guard without a cloak after a new order directing the officer to be cloaked had been issued. Six weeks afterwards the subaltern was called upon to explain, when he stated he had overlooked the order through an overnight, which he regretted. The senior officer "refused to accept this explanation," and sentenced the subaltern to attend all parades, including those which the duty officer is only required to attend, to have leave stopped, and to be deprived of all indulgences [illegible]ther orders, this sentence of punishment to be carried out before all the subalterns of the garrison. [illegible]ficer cannot be punished by summary award of his superior officer. If he misconducts himself the procedure laid down by law, and confirmed by practice, is to place him under arrest, and either release him with a reprimand, or frame charges before a court-martial. To sentence an officer to a punishment by summary award is as illegal as it would be to sentence a non-commissioned officer. Officers have their rights under the Army Act as well as soldiers, and it is the duty of senior officers to respect those rights, and not abuse the powers which their commission requires them to exercise. We should not have referred to the matter but for the fact that it is a topic of conversation in all service clubs, and much injury may be done to the service by further silence.

Now that the Commission on the army and navy have issued their report, says the *Naval and Military Argus*, I should like to know when we are going to have a thorough sifting into the administration of the militia—not a futile and ridiculous Committee inquiry such as that lately instituted, but a real downright *bona fide* investigation into the condition of our constitutional force. The trainings are now at hand, so that the time is a convenient one for inquiry. As at present constituted, the force has not much changed for the better since Dryden referred to

"Raw in fields the rude Militia swarms,
Mouths without hands: maintained at vast expense,
In peace a charge, in war a weak defence;
Stout once a year they march, a blustering band,
And ever, but in time of need, at hand."

This may be considered rough on the force, but it is no use blinking the fact that the militia has, of late years, greatly deteriorated in *personnel*, both in officers and men. For that deterioration the Duke of Cambridge and successive Deputy Adjutants-General of the auxiliary forces are chiefly responsible.

Now that the whole of the German heavy cavalry are armed with the lance, the long straight broadsword is likely to disappear and be replaced by a lighter pattern of sabre, also straight, specimens of which have been issued by order of the Emperor to each of the squadrons of the Imperial bodyguard and cuirassiers of the guard. The French War Office authorities seem to be singularly imitative, for this change of armament appears to have caused the Cavalry Commission, now sitting in the Rue Saint-Dominique, to select a new type of sabre for the cavalry arm. The weapon in question is similar in appearance and character to that recommended by Captain Hutton in his work on swordsmanship, "Cold Steel," being much lighter than our regulation cavalry sabre, quite straight, and with a guard giving ample protection to the wrist, while the hilt, being long and roomy, allows space for the thumb extended and play for muscles. A new cavalry carbine has been under trial, and will, *on dit*, shortly be issued. The arm in question takes the infantry cartridge of 1886 pattern, has a range up to 1,000 metres, and differs from the infantry rifle in having a movable magazine, on the Lebel system, holding three cartridges, so that, with the cartridge already loaded, the soldier has four shots to fire. The length of the weapon is 0·93m.

A great deal (says a Berlin correspondent) has been written about the smokeless powder which has been adopted for the French, German, and Austrian armies. The French have a powder of their own, and, from all that has been reported of the experiments made with it, it is a very good powder. So is the German and Austrian powder, but it has a serious defect, which the military authorities of the two countries have been making uneasy endeavours to conceal. The powder has too great a force of expansion, and cracks the 7-millimetre Mannlicher barrel after twenty shots. After long deliberation it was decided at Berlin and Vienna that the powder must be adopted notwithstanding; but it was also resolved that the Mannlichers must have new barrels. These are being manufactured with as much expedition and secrecy as possible; but, to let the cat out of the bag, it must be stated that the rearmament of the Austrian and German forces cannot possibly be effected within less than two years.

The memorial to Lord Napier of Magdala is to be an equestrian statue. Sir Edgar Boehm is to be the sculptor, and that circumstance somewhat diminishes the misgiving which naturally arises when people talk about equestrian statues. But he is not to make a new one; the proposal being that he should duplicate the statue to Lord Napier which stands in Calcutta. It is a pity that nothing more original than that can be done. The site upon which the Committee have set their eyes is the space opposite the Guards' Monument between the Athenæum and the United Service Clubs. That is a good site, no doubt; but one of the still vacant spaces in Piccadilly-circus would be better. It is, we believe, proposed by the persons who tinker London to put up a fountain on that space; but a really noble and commanding statue would look far more impressive.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headach e relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaciety of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.

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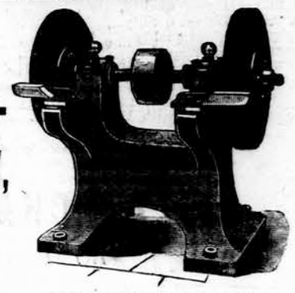

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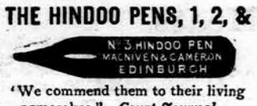

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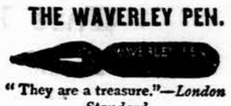

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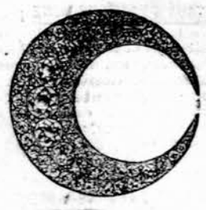

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THE CURATIVE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES EXTRACTED FROM **COD LIVER OIL**
NO TASTE OR SMELL

MORRHUOL is much more prompt in its action than Cod Liver Oil in the treatment of Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Pains in the Chest, Sore Throats, and Asthma.

MORRHUOL restores the health of pale weakly people, *without appetite*, and those afflicted with Skin diseases, Scrofula, Scabs, sores in the neck, sore eyes, and inherited lymphatic temperaments
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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux*. »
From *The Lancet March*, 12th. 1887.

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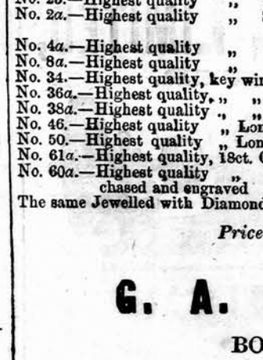

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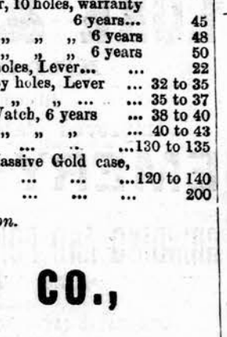

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CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

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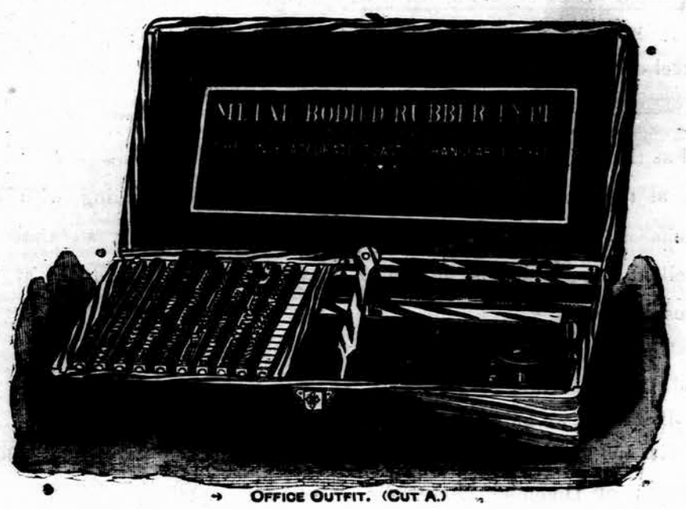
EVERY OFFICE SHOULD HAVE IT.



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IMPROVED REELS
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of all descriptions, with new Lifting Motion, which completely prevents break-downs.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY
Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.
Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old -
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